

# THE INDEPENDENT



## Madness and the modern writer

The literati answer a shrink's charge

INSIDE TODAY'S SECTION TWO

## Let's put MPs in touch with their feelings

Susie Orbach's plans for Parliament

## How to improve your child's IQ

Does accelerated learning work?

THURSDAY 2 MAY 1996

40p (IR 45p)

# More Tory chaos as poll defeat looms

## Beef row enrages Euro-sceptics

DONALD MACINTYRE  
and COLIN BROWN

Tory anger over the Government's inability to secure an immediate end of the European Union beef ban erupted in the Commons yesterday in an open display of backbench discontent as the party braced itself for hundreds of casualties in today's council elections.

The deep Tory divisions over Europe, which have overshadowed the election campaign, were exposed afresh by repeated demands for a tougher line with the EU and a warning from the Euro-sceptic Nicholas Budgen that the Commons might not give the required approval for a cull of 42,000 cattle.

The deep unease that has been simmering over the EU's role in the beef crisis surfaced as a robust Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, repeated that he was sympathetic to a single currency and was accused by Euro-sceptics of contradicting John Major by telling a Commons select committee that EU membership would not have "enormous" constitutional implications.

As Cabinet ministers sought vainly to divert the focus of the campaign on to bread and butter issues like Labour's airplans, the eve of poll was also enlivened by a call from the whipless Tory MP Peter Thurnham to vote Liberal Democrat and a promise by John Redwood, former Secretary of State for Wales, that he had no intention of challenging Mr Major again for the party leadership.

But it was the row over beef that dominated the Commons less than 24 hours before the last full-scale test for John Major

ahead of a general election.

Amid repeated complaints that the EU was imposing its "political" and "commercial" reasons, the former minister Patrick (Teignbridge) said Mr Hogg could "ask, plead and cajole", but that he "could compel nothing" and urged the Government to ask itself on what terms it should remain in the EU. An

Mr Rukin had raised expectations of tough action when he warned the Government was considering "other options" after failing to secure a lifting of the ban at a crisis meeting of European foreign ministers. Mr Heseltine later stepped in, however, to rule out "semi-macho" retaliatory measures after intense Westminster speculation that the Government was considering sanctions or the withholding of EU contributions.

Describing himself to the Treasury Select Committee as "sympathetic" to EMU, Mr Clark said: "The theory that EMU inevitably leads to some superstate is a myth." He went on: "The central judgement you are making is whether member states would benefit from having a common monetary policy. I can conceive of circumstances where that would be of benefit to the UK..."

"I came away from [the EU finance ministers' meeting at] Verona firmly of the opinion British political policy should be conducted on the basis that it is the intention of the others that there will be economic and monetary union. They think they can do it and they are going to do it. It is for us to assume it is all not going to work."

In a speech to the Newspaper Society, the Prime Minister said he would not be "pushed from one edge to the other" in a debate on Europe. "I am a Conservative because I believe in Conservatism and I take the middle of the road view on European matters."

Beef cull starts, page 2

other Tory Euro-sceptic, John Townend, chairman of the right wing 92 Group, demanded a time limit on the ban and suggested a threat of retaliatory action unless the ban was lifted within three or four weeks.

Mr Hogg said several times during the tense Commons exchanges that there was a primary obligation on the Government to consider what policies would be most likely to bring about a lifting of the ban.

Tension over the beef issue was fuelled by a leaked letter from Malcolm Rukin, the Foreign Secretary, to Mr Major protesting about the disarray

## Arms exporter's AGM ends in violent protest

PATRICK TOOHER

Directors of British Aerospace, Britain's biggest military exporter, were splattered with eggs, paint and tomatoes yesterday when anti-arms trade protesters disrupted a stormy and violent annual meeting of shareholders in central London.

The trouble came soon after BAe chief executive, Dick Evans, denied personal knowledge of or involvement in moves to deport Mohammed al-Masari, the exiled Saudi dissident at the centre of a diplomatic row between Britain and Saudi Arabia.

One protester attempted to make a citizen's arrest of the entire board for the crime of "mass genocide".

The three-hour meeting was then adjourned in uproar while security guards dragged several demonstrators out of the Queen Elizabeth II conference centre in Westminster, London. No arrests were made.

One startled shareholder, who wished not to be named, said: "It was dreadful. People were fighting and jumping up on the platform."

Mr Evans denied any involvement in the Masari affair, saying it was a matter for the British government. He told Labour MP George Galloway during frequently bad-tempered exchanges that he had no knowledge of any plan to kidnap or murder Mr Masari.

BAe has been accused of putting pressure on the Gov-

## Fayed's 'nightmare' Reform

CHRIS BLACKHURST  
Westminster Correspondent

Mohamed Al Fayed, the owner of Harrods, was approached a week ago to fund a new political party for Britain, a senior aide said last night.

Stewart Steven, the former editor of the London Evening Standard who now heads Mr Fayed's new media venture, Liberty Publishing, said: "It is true, someone did present a proposal Mr Al Fayed should found a new political party." However, he said, it was impressed on Mr Al Fayed "that this is not America" and that tycoons do not form political parties here.

Mr Steven was responding to the disclosure in the *Independent* that Mr Fayed was considering

forming a party under the working title, The Reform Party. Mr Fayed's spokesman, Michael Cole, yesterday denied he planned to launch a party or had earmarked £23m to field candidates at the next election.

Others in the Fayed circle insist the idea was still being canvassed. A long-time associate who did not wish to be named said the *Independent* report was accurate and it was a matter of regret that his plans appeared to have been shelved, possibly owing to the leak to the media.

In a letter to the *Independent*, Lord Lester, the Liberal Democrat, who is a political influence on Mr Fayed, distanced himself from the notion of a new party. He urged him to support the Liberal Democrats.

Mr Cole said the *Independent* story was based on an internal note, which "listed a number of desirable reforms which could be calculated to have a beneficial effect on the way in which this country conducts its political life."

Mr Steven confirmed that the document came from Mr Fayed's office and that it set out "a programme many people would support".

The paper advocates:

- a Freedom of Information Act;
- a Bill of Rights;
- a Scandinavian-style monarchy;
- abolition of the House of Lords and its replacement by an elected second chamber;
- referendums on devolution for Scotland and Wales;

- renationalisation of the privatised utilities.

Most of those policies are also Liberal Democrat policies. "He's been saying all these things for a long time," said Mr Steven. That did not mean, he added, that Mr Fayed was about to form a political party. He refused to name the people who recently had approached Mr Fayed for funding.

The long-time associate of Mr Fayed's said the document was "a manifesto that flows from long-held concerns of Mr Fayed". It did not include reform of the citizenship laws, which Mr Fayed feels strongly about, as he has consistently been denied British citizenship, despite having lived here for many years.

## Banks 'make £1m a day from clearing delay'

JAMES CUSICK

Banks and building societies are making £1m each day, simply by sitting on cheques presented by customers for clearing.

According to an investigation by the Consumers Association, the cheques making their way through the clearing system at any one time are used by banks and building societies to invest in the international money markets.

The CA investigation also found that one in four cheques paid into a bank or building society account takes longer to clear than the time advertised.

CA money editor, Graeme Jacobs, commenting on the report's findings, said: "Customers are being seriously short-changed. While you are waiting for your cash, banks are earning interest on it. These delays are unjustifiable."

However, a number of banks, including Lloyds and the TSB, have described the CA's findings as "without balance". A spokeswoman for Lloyds said: "Lloyds clears in four days and from that time the money is available to our customers. It is just that our computer does not register this until the fifth day."

The CA's survey says that np

to 9m cheques are presented in Britain every day. This is normally done in two stages: first they are "cleared for value". With normal current accounts this period should account for two working days after the cheque is paid in. But money can only be removed after the cheque has been also "cleared for fate". This allows banks or building societies to ensure the cheque will not bounce before it lets the cash be withdrawn.

The CA found that depending on which bank is involved, customers can wait more than a week before they are allowed to remove their cash.

### IN BRIEF

#### Proms hullabaloo

The balloons, Klaxons and party-poppers banned from the Last Night of Proms are likely to be allowed again under the new regime.

Page 4

#### Gun-law reluctance

Despite research linking guns and high crime rates, the Government is reluctant to introduce major changes to gun laws after Dunblane.

Page 4

#### Today's weather

Cloudy and cool, with some showers. Section Two, page 29

# Railtrack blamed after trains looted

CHRISTIAN WOLMAR  
Transport Correspondent

Three freight trains, including one carrying wine, were looted in north London after they were delayed by emergency repairs by Railtrack - an embarrassing revelation on the day that its share price was set at between 350p and 390p for the forthcoming flotation, valuing the company at less than £2bn.

As 1.9 million people registered for the shares, Opposition parties and anti-rail privatisation groups labelled the sale "a rip off" and "an act of vandalism".

The latest Great Train Robbery in February happened as the track work disrupted service over six days. More than 100 bottles of Australian and South African wine were found on the track near Primrose Hill, north London, and another container, with "dangerous goods" was also broken into.

A closure of the North London line for work to enable Eurostar trains heading north of London to use the track led to freight traffic being diverted onto the Primrose Hill line.

However, the state of this short stretch of track was so bad that the track kept failing and there was concern about a derailment.

The track condition worsened because of the extra trains. Several freight operators have transferred goods from rail to road as a result of the disruption. Railtrack has already been criticised by the Health and Safety Executive for the deterioration in the condition of the track on lines out of Euston which have resulted in a 10mph speed limit being imposed causing severe delays.

The chaotic series of events at Primrose Hill, just north of Euston, is described in a letter leaked to Channel 4's *Dispatches* programme last night from Freightliner, one of Britain's two remaining rail freight companies, in which the company's managing director, James Mackay, warns that Railtrack's "very unsatisfactory" performance puts in danger "revenue amounting to several millions of pounds".

The delays also threatened the prestigious Ford contract for taking cars through the Channel tunnel operated by

Railtrack. Page 18

## "How to Look Sexy, Make Friends and Manage Your Boss"

### People Watching

by

Vernon Coleman

"The ubiquitous media doc has done it yet again: this time turning his talents for producing sparkling gems of information in rapid-fire sequence to the field of body language and private habits. As always, he makes his subject both personally relevant and of practical use. Here's how to judge people by the bugs they carry or the cars they drive, plus how to manipulate your doctor, appear sexy or make a rival uneasy and a host of other tips too. Once you start to browse you would have to be a hermit not to find it utterly unputdownable."

(The Good Book Guide)

#### Contents include:

- 3 ways to tell when someone is lying
- 7 signs that someone is interested in you sexually
- 8 giveaway signs of nervousness
- 6 ways to tell if someone is bored
- 20 ways to look sexy
- 12 ways to look like a winner
- 10 ways to be a successful interviewee
- 11 ways to negotiate successfully
- 10 ways to avoid being mugged
- 8 ways to manage your boss
- 16 ways to deal with aggressive people
- 22 ways to get power over people
- 4 ways to make people like you
- and much much more!

To order your copy send a cheque or postal order for £9.95 (payable to Publishing House) to: People Watching Sales Office (N30, Publishing House, Trinity Place, Barnstaple, Devon EX32 0HJ). Post and packing is FREE. Your book will be despatched within 28 days. Money back guarantee - simply return within 28 days of receipt for a full refund if not delighted.



# Around the world of the local elections in 90 minutes

In a whirlwind 90 minute spell yesterday your intrepid sketch-writer visited the local election campaign headquarters of each of the three major political parties, took the pulse of British politics today and returned to file this report.

My odyssey took me to three locations in central London and involved walking more than a mile. When the two tycoon parties – Forza Britannia and Harroldon Jihad – are up and running, I may have to make way for a younger man.

First stop was Cowley Street, home of the Liberal Democrats. Hot hags and coffee were



DAVID AARONOVITCH

served to backs in a beautiful oak-panelled room, marred by three flat panels, on two of which was carried the rather puzzling legend "Britain's people, Britain's future". Which I suppose was marginally less meaningless than, say, "Britain's

people, Guinea-Bissau's future", but not by much.

This being the Lib-Dems and early in the morning the press was represented by the most junior correspondents (their seniors saving themselves), so the room reeked of toothpaste and hair gel.

Paddy presided, looking craggy and happy. His colleague, Diana Maddock (Christchurch), a teacherly kind of a woman in an odd mauve and gold tartan, promised us insights straight from the "grassroots", which consisted of telling us about an item she'd heard on the *Today* programme featuring

Southend. The assembled reporters wracked their brains for questions, failed to think of any and trooped off.

At 11.40am I was inside the Millbank Tower, contemplating the modern marvel that is new Labour's press conference set. This had been designed to look like the exterior walls of a Spanish holiday villa – all white stucco and curving edges. The effect was enhanced by a desk topped with imitation granite, an arrangement of red roses and a large sun-dial with a microphone on top.

It felt like a lovely, sunny place to tuck into a paella, drink wine and get away from politics – especially since we were joined by two of Labour's waisty hair viveurs: John Prescott and Frank Dobson. Oh, and the Leader – after appearing this week "by satellite from Basildon" – was made flesh, addressed us from behind the sun-dial, smiled and said "Look a lot".

The Conservative press in Smith Square was a much more gloomy affair. In part their set was to blame. In colour and design it resembled the reception area at one of those American fitness spas. But its chief failing was the great height of the

desk. From where I was sitting all that was visible were the necks and heads of Messrs Heseltine, Clarke and Mawhinney in a line, as though they were sitting in a row of old-fashioned steam cabinets.

And they were not happy. In a poignant moment the Chancellor's disembodied head referred to his fiscally prudent shadow as "a rather lonely figure in the labour movement". To emphasise the irony of this description Mr Clarke then went in to remind us that our kith and kin in America, gallant Canada and loyal Australia had all banned British beef before

the European Union. This, he said, should be borne in mind by those trying to turn beef into the latest hysterical Euro-sceptic issue".

The reddening Head of Her Majesty nodded, for it was a good point. So good that I had never heard any Conservative make it before. Too good certainly for the backbenchers who queued up later in the day in the Chamber to lambaste the dastardly Europeans. The Tories' slogan was "Life's better with the Conservatives". Perhaps. But life doesn't seem to be much fun in the Conservatives.

Battleground, page 7

## Legal firms 'go offshore' to avoid litigation

ROGER TRAPP

Many of Britain's biggest law firms are poised to follow the nation's accountants and set themselves up offshore or give up being partnerships in an effort to protect themselves against rising litigation claims.

Dibb Lupton Broomhead, the Leeds-based firm that has expanded aggressively recently to make a mark in the City, has appointed KPMG, the accountancy firm that has incorporated its audit arm, to carry out a feasibility study on the issue, while Linklaters & Paines, one of the most respected firms, has asked a working party of senior partners to report on the matter in the next few weeks. Other firms, including leading City establishment Freshfields and national firm Eversheds, are understood to be investigating it.

The news comes as Clifford Chance, the City's largest firm of solicitors with more than 200 partners, is facing a £51.3m (£510m) claim from four Canadian banks that suffered heavy losses in the collapse of Canary Wharf in London's Docklands. Clifford Chance is, like other firms, keeping the issue under review in the wake of the Law Society's recent relaxation of its rules on incorporation, but is not yet planning anything specific.

The claim is thought to be the biggest suit against a London law firm made public, but one partner said there were many others that were settled without being reported. "Nobody likes to see another firm being sued because you think, there but for the grace of God go I," he said.

However, these claims have not yet reached the level of

those in the accountancy profession, where suits following the collapses of such organisations as Bank of Credit and Commerce International, the Maxwell empire and British and Commonwealth have caused serious concern in the profession. Last year, the partners of Binder Hamlyn, which is now part of the United States-based Arthur Andersen organisation, faced bankruptcy after a case involving the purchase of a company by ADT went against the firm.

While KPMG has opted for partial incorporation to deal with this problem, fellow "big six" accountancy firms Price Waterhouse and Ernst & Young have banded together to help the States of Jersey develop a law under which partnerships can limit their liability in much the same way as limited companies. Under the arrangements being proposed, the firm would remain liable for all its debts, but individual partners would not face losing personal assets, such as houses, because of the negligence of other partners.

Both Dibb Lupton and Linklaters will be looking at the Jersey option, but Terence Kyle, managing partner at Linklaters, pointed out that it was difficult to come to a conclusion about the full implications of that route since the situation was "still a moving target". Nigel Knowles, Dibb Lupton's managing partner, suggested that the firm's main motivation in changing its status was financial. It wanted the ability to meet long-term investment requirements out of retained profits and also to be able to "properly remunerate all the staff" and give them a share of the profits.



A girl lays flowers in memory of 13-year-old Louise Allen, who died after a fight in Corby, Northamptonshire on Monday night. Two girls, aged 12 and 13, accused of manslaughter, were remanded into local authority custody yesterday. They will next appear on 7 May. News analysis, page 15

## Abattoirs poised for cattle cull to begin

PAUL FIELD

The destruction of at least 21,000 cattle a week is due to begin this morning after 11th hour efforts to authorise more than 60 abattoirs and 80 markets to take part in the £50m scheme.

The plans to remove cattle over 30 months at the end of their productive lives from the food chain, as part of efforts to eradicate BSE, have proved to be a logistical nightmare for the Government.

The scheme was expected to start on Monday but paperwork to approve slaughter houses

and markets as collection centres for the cattle put it back by three days.

However, the Agriculture Minister, Douglas Hogg, yesterday told the Commons the slaughter was ready to begin. "Farmers will be anxious to have the finalised details," he said. "We will be sending direct to farmers a note setting all they need to know about the new arrangements."

Earlier, he tried to calm angry Tory MPs over the EU refusal to lift the worldwide ban on British beef after 30 senior Conservative MPs made an unprecedented appeal to every EU

ambassador in the UK urging them to ask their governments to end the ban. Among them were former foreign secretaries Douglas Hurd and Lord Howe.

In a statement on his efforts to the Agriculture Council meeting in Luxembourg, Mr Hogg said the Government was pressing ahead with its legal challenge to the ban in the European Court of Justice.

The Shadow Agriculture Minister, Gavin Strang, told him: "We share your commitment to securing an early lifting of the ban on exports. It is very disappointing indeed that you have so little progress to report."

Mr Hogg came under heavy fire over the delay in the start of the scheme to dispose of cattle over 30 months. In addition to the 15,000 dairy cows slaughtered each week, which are at the end of their productive lives, there are an estimated 300,000 prime beef cattle above the 30-month limit which can no longer enter the food chain. To clear this backlog alone, the animals are to be destroyed at a rate of 6,000 a week.

Dr Strang warned that uncertainty surrounded the scheme. "Your failure to put this programme in place, as you agreed to do, undermined your position at the council meeting," he told Mr Hogg. "It is absolutely vital, both in relation to the financial position of the farmers and the welfare of the animals, that this programme is brought fully into operation as soon as you possibly can."

After the animals have been slaughtered, carcasses will go directly to the renderers who will boil and crush the meat down to a pulp for incineration or landfill burial. However, the Intervention Board has admitted readers cannot be destroyed at the same capacity as the abattoirs and a bottleneck is likely.

### 22m school blaze

Hundreds of children escaped unhurt when a £2m fire wrecked their school. Staff took only three minutes to lead the 664 youngsters to safety after two pupils spotted smoke in an area used to store go-karts. Soon after they were cleared from the two-storey building in Runcorn, Cheshire, an explosion ripped through it. By the time firefighters arrived, a third of Brookvale Comprehensive was ablaze and beyond saving.

### Hip, hooyer

A 106-year-old woman is the oldest person in the world to receive a replacement hip. Mrs Kay Sharp is recovering from the two-hour operation at The Lodge old people's home in Scarborough, Yorkshire, and can get out of bed. Chris Long, general manager for surgery at Scarborough General Hospital, said: "There are risks involved in any operation but for someone of 106 they will be higher."

### Holy trinity

A faded tapestry hanging in a church for 250 years is worth £250,000, researchers say. The 3m square tapestry at St Andrew's, Presteigne, Powys, of Christ on a donkey entering Jerusalem, is 500 years old and one of only three in the world.

### THE INDEPENDENT ABROAD

Austria ... Sch40 Ntlands ... £5.00  
Belgium ... £8.00 Italy ... £4.500  
Canada ... £6.000 Mexico ... £525  
Cyrus ... £11.20 Malta ... £4.000  
Denmark ... £18.00 Norway ... £6.00  
Irl Rep ... £5.00 Portugal ... £5.000  
France ... £14.00 Spain ... £6.000  
Germany ... £14.00 Sweden ... £6.00  
Greece ... £4.000 Switzerland ... £6.00  
Luxembourg ... £1.00 USA ... £3.00

### OVERSEAS SUBSCRIPTIONS

Armenia ... £3.00 Europe ... £10.76; Zone 1: Middle East, Africa, Africa and India ... £14.00; Zone 2: Far East and Australasia ... £20.00; To India, please send cheque payable to *Anderson International Media Services Ltd* at 43 Millbank, London SW1 9BT or telephone 0171-538 6268. Credit cards welcome.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers*, telephone 0898 400000.

### BACK ISSUES

Back issues of *The Independent* are available from *Harcourt Newspapers</i*

IN BRIEF  
Girl's parents  
Marchioness

Sounds of music: Good news rings out for Royal Albert Hall concert-goers and fee-paying choir schools

## Director to revive pomp at the Proms

MARIANNE MACDONALD  
Arts Correspondent

The balloons, klaxons and party poppers banned from the Last Night of Proms are likely to be allowed again under the new director's relaxed regime, it emerged yesterday.

Sir John Drummond, the former director, horrified fun-loving concert-goers when he issued a clampdown last year on "extraneous" noise during the last night of the season at the Royal Albert Hall. But after 10 years at the helm he has been replaced by Nicholas Kenyon, controller of BBC Radio 3, who takes a freer view of the subject.

He admitted: "I don't think people who have been to a high proportion of 72 concerts can be stopped from letting their hair down. I am a 'let joy be unconfined' man myself."

His broadminded attitude is also reflected in the programme for this year's season, the 102nd, which runs from 19 July to 14 September.

For the first time stars, including Joanna Lumley, Paul McCartney and Prunella Scales, have been asked to endorse their favourite composers and

the Proms programme contains a CD explaining their choices.

Mr Kenyon, who has been

working on the schedule for 18 months, has also pushed the boundaries to include jazz and Broadway numbers into what is normally a strict diet of classical fare.

In another attempt to lure in those who would not normally think of attending classical music concerts, Mr Kenyon has initiated a "Junior Prom" with 52-seat concerts for schoolchildren aged six to 14. The pieces played will be no longer than seven minutes long. However, Mr Kenyon insisted he had made no radical change to the traditions created by Sir John Drummond. "It's a new era for the Proms, but it's not in any sense a revolution," he said.

"We hope that the CD will draw in audiences who might not otherwise have thought the Proms were for them."

This year's Proms programme promises 79 new works, including 14 premières.

Highlights will be concerts by the Berlin Philharmonic, Chicago Symphony Orchestra and New York Philharmonic.

The Last Night, with its traditional singing of "Land of Hope and Glory", will be spiced up by the London première of a new work by Poul Ruders' *Concerto in Pieces*, a reworking of Purcell.

Sir Georg Solti will conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for Beethoven's Choral Symphony, and the soprano Dawn Upshaw will give a late-night recital. Most prices have been pegged near last year's levels of £18 for a balcony seat, and £2 or £3 to stand. The season ticket (standing at every concert) will be £130.

John Baxter, chairman of the Choir Schools' Association, last night told its annual conference that Labour had promised to look at ways of supporting choirs.

Mr Baxter said that a series of meetings with Labour had been encouraging. David Blum-

keff, the party's spokesman on education, had said: "We regard choral talent as a special need and we are looking for the means to meet this using specialist facilities which are not readily available in the state sector."

At present, the Government spends £110,000 a year to help around 50 day and boarding pupils who would not otherwise be able to afford the fees in 33 out of the 39 choir schools.

The scheme is very similar to the assisted places scheme which helps bright pupils with fees at other private schools.

Labour has said that it will abolish the scheme but is examining plans to fund children with special needs in fee-paying schools where no suitable facilities are available in state schools.

However, Labour sources emphasised yesterday that, while it is prepared to support choirs, it is not committed to funding private school places for other talented children. The party is looking at ways in which local authorities might fund more places in fee-paying schools. A few choirs already receive local authority funding.

Mr Baxter said: "It has long been our desire to guarantee a chorister a place at a choir school regardless of parental means and background."

"Our own research shows that we have some way to go to ensure that cathedral choir stalls are filled by boys and girls from the whole social spectrum."

He added: "We would welcome Labour support in achieving this ambition, but we should examine our own activities too."

An association survey last summer showed that around 90 per cent of choirs come from the top two socio-economic groups. Choir schools, which are attached to cathedrals, churches and college chapels, educate 800 choristers as well as more than 14,000 other boys and girls.

All receive some help towards fees and some pay nothing. On average parents pay less than half fees.

A growing number of members offer places to girls. The conference will discuss how choir schools can recruit more pupils from state primary schools and from ethnic minority groups.

## Labour sings praises of choral education

JUDITH JUDO  
Education Editor

A Labour government would continue to subsidise places in Britain's fee-paying choir schools despite its pledge to phase out the assisted places scheme.

John Baxter, chairman of the Choir Schools' Association, last night told its annual conference that Labour had promised to look at ways of supporting choirs.

Mr Baxter said that a series of meetings with Labour had been encouraging. David Blum-

keff, the party's spokesman on education, had said: "We regard choral talent as a special need and we are looking for the means to meet this using specialist facilities which are not readily available in the state sector."

At present, the Government spends £110,000 a year to help around 50 day and boarding pupils who would not otherwise be able to afford the fees in 33 out of the 39 choir schools.

The scheme is very similar to the assisted places scheme which helps bright pupils with fees at other private schools.

Labour has said that it will abolish the scheme but is examining plans to fund children with special needs in fee-paying schools where no suitable facilities are available in state schools.

However, Labour sources emphasised yesterday that, while it is prepared to support choirs, it is not committed to funding private school places for other talented children. The party is looking at ways in which local authorities might fund more places in fee-paying schools. A few choirs already receive local authority funding.

Mr Baxter said: "It has long been our desire to guarantee a chorister a place at a choir school regardless of parental means and background."

"Our own research shows that we have some way to go to ensure that cathedral choir stalls are filled by boys and girls from the whole social spectrum."

He added: "We would welcome Labour support in achieving this ambition, but we should examine our own activities too."

An association survey last summer showed that around 90 per cent of choirs come from the top two socio-economic groups. Choir schools, which are attached to cathedrals, churches and college chapels, educate 800 choristers as well as more than 14,000 other boys and girls.

All receive some help towards fees and some pay nothing. On average parents pay less than half fees.

A growing number of members offer places to girls. The conference will discuss how choir schools can recruit more pupils from state primary schools and from ethnic minority groups.

## Long faces at NY art houses

EDWARD HELMORE

The spring sales of Impressionist and modern art in New York had a mixed opening with an evening auction at Christie's in which two of the most expensive pieces, a portrait by Picasso and a still life by Gauguin, failed to sell.

Fifty-eight of the 67 works on offer were sold, 32 above pre-sale estimates, raising \$76.2m (£49.5m), below estimates of \$77.2m to \$104.3m and well beneath last autumn's evening sale total of \$107m.

Despite the shortfall, the art world's high hopes for this week's sale of Impressionists were partially met with strong sales of less expensive works and, as a whole, prices signalled the market is holding steady. Between Christie's, which is judged to have the more important works this year, and Sotheby's, which began its sale last night, there are over 700 works of art on offer.

The highlight of the Christie's evening was *Intérieur d'un Restaurant*, an 1887-1888 painting by Vincent van Gogh that had not changed hands since 1935, which fetched

between \$6m and \$8m, but failed to meet the required minimum; bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Some lots reached above the market's expectation, including *Charing Cross Bridge à la hauteur du Parlement* by Claude Monet which fetched \$3.9m, beating its high estimate of \$3.5m, and a Matisse, *Les吵架 au plat d'plat*, which, at \$3.7m, fetched more than a million above its high estimate.

Many of the high estimates at auction were from the estates of two notable private collectors, the late Joseph Haze, a Hollywood lawyer who first brought Elvis Presley to the screen and Joanne Boor Cummings, a New York collector who was married in the founder of one of America's largest food concerns.

The sales have intensified the rivalry between Sotheby's and Christie's. Sotheby's has long been the larger and last year Christie's moved closer before it was withdrawn to Sotheby's \$1.67m.

The Impressionist sales continue this week and next week both houses return with temporary sales.

\$10.3m, marginally above estimates. Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais de la Concorde* took \$3.85m against an estimate of \$4m.

Though bidding on lots priced up to \$1m were brisk, those up to \$1m were brisk.

Pablo Picasso's 1932 portrait of Marie-Thérèse Walter, *La Lecture*, was expected to fetch

faces in the packed auction grew longer as a number of the most important works on offer failed to sell at all. Bidding stopped at \$4.8m. Last auctioned in 1989 for \$3.8m, it was judged by many to be over-valued.

Degas's *Woman in the Tub*, described by Christie's as the most important painting by the artist to have come up for auction since *Les Blackheuses* sold for \$13.5m in 1987, went for \$5.4m, well below an expected hammer price of \$7m. Monet's *Le Palais*

## news

## Researchers serve up new recipe for origin of Life on Earth

TOM WILKIE

Science Editor

Life on Earth may have begun in a primordial pancake rather than the traditional primordial soup, scientists suggest today.

More than a century ago, Charles Darwin considered that life might have started when simple molecules linked together into more complex ones in some "warm little pool". Researchers since then have been mixing different ingredi-

ents in the laboratory in the hope of reinventing that primordial soup.

Now British-born Leslie Orgel, of the Salk Institute for Biological Sciences in San Diego, California, and his colleagues claim researchers may have been looking in the wrong place. The problem with the primordial soup is that reactions with water tend to spit molecules off faster than they can adhere to the growing chain of complexity.

Instead, Dr Orgel suggests, Earth made the transition from being lifeless to having the first self-replicating entities on the surface of rocks, minerals or clays, rather than in Darwin's pool. Life began quite literally clinging to the surface of our planet and has its roots in clay.

The researchers report in today's issue of the scientific journal *Nature* that they have been able to persuade strings of nucleic acids - the molecules of genetic inheritance - to grow

better on the surface of clay than in watery solution. The basic building blocks of proteins, the second important class of biological molecules, also assemble themselves better on mineral surfaces.

According to Günter von Kriedowski, of the Ruhr-Universität in Bochum, Germany, writing in the same issue, the experiments show that the complex molecules of life, known as polymers, "were more likely to have been baked like pre-biotic

crêpes than cooked in a primordial soup". Just as "French crêpes are prepared by pouring liquid dough over a hot stone plate, causing it to hydrate and solidify" so the polymers of life may have condensed together on the surface of stones and clays - although the process would not have been carried out at baking hot temperatures.

But Dr von Kriedowski believes that some sort of life got from long chains of nucleic acid to self-replicating mole-

cules and then to the even greater complexity of single-celled organisms have not yet been worked out. But Dr Orgel is also one of the leading advocates of the idea that before the present diversity of life evolved, based as it is on DNA, there was a shadowy "RNA-world". Life in this world used a molecule that is chemically related to DNA to carry genetic information down the generations. But RNA is different in two ways. Its most important

property is that, in some forms known as ribozymes, it can splice itself thus promoting its own replication - a vital step in the development of life.

RNA is also less stable than DNA, so it is unlikely to have produced even an organism as simple as a bacterium. Therefore, had life not switched, some 3 billion years ago to putting its eggs in the DNA basket, the RNA world would never have had the richness and diversity of life on Earth today.

A CAR OF  
SUM OF

## Government to resist calls for firearms ban

HEATHER MILLS

Home Affairs Correspondent

Despite research showing strong links between guns and high crime rates, the Government appears reluctant to introduce major changes to gun laws in the wake of the Dunblane child killings.

In its evidence to the inquiry into the massacre, the Government indicates it is impossible to legislate for a mad gunman going on the rampage as Thomas Hamilton did in Dunblane last month and as Martin Bryant did last week in Tasmania.

The Government rules out calls for a total arms ban and says that recommendations that would-be gun owners undergo psychological testing and obtain doctors' certificates have run into opposition from the medical profession. GPs do not want to be placed in a position of making a "judgement" on a patient they hardly know and written tests are regarded as a meaningless assessment.

But two international studies confirm that countries with lax gun laws have far higher gun related killings - for example fatal shootings in the US are 50 times higher than in the United Kingdom. However, the Government says it already has some of the tightest gun laws in the world, and warns of the impact on employment and income from both shooting sports and leisure pursued by the 175,000 people with firearm certificates.

"Criminals do not generally fence their guns. An absolute ban would make it impossible for guns to be held legally, and the number held illegally might well be expected to increase. Some of these might then find their way to professional criminals," it says.

Ministers, however, appear ready to endorse suggestions to restrict licensing to only 22 calibre pistols, raise the minimum age for gun possession from 14 to 18 or 21 and greater controls on the storage of weapons and ammunition - perhaps dictating that they be held in separate locations.

They are among the 35 suggestions put forward for consideration by Lord Cullen, the senior Scottish judge who is to head the inquiry.

But the Government came under attack by the former Home Office minister, David Mellor, who said gun laws were a matter for parliament, not a judge. He told the BBC: "I personally think it was a serious error for the Home Office to queue up in front of Lord Cullen to put to him policy proposals that really are a matter for government to determine."

But the Home Office Minister, David Maclean, said the Government was anxious to guard against "knee-jerk" legislation. "We've also said quite clearly that if Lord Cullen had any interim recommendations to make on firearms control, we would want to get them speedily and the Government would consider them carefully."

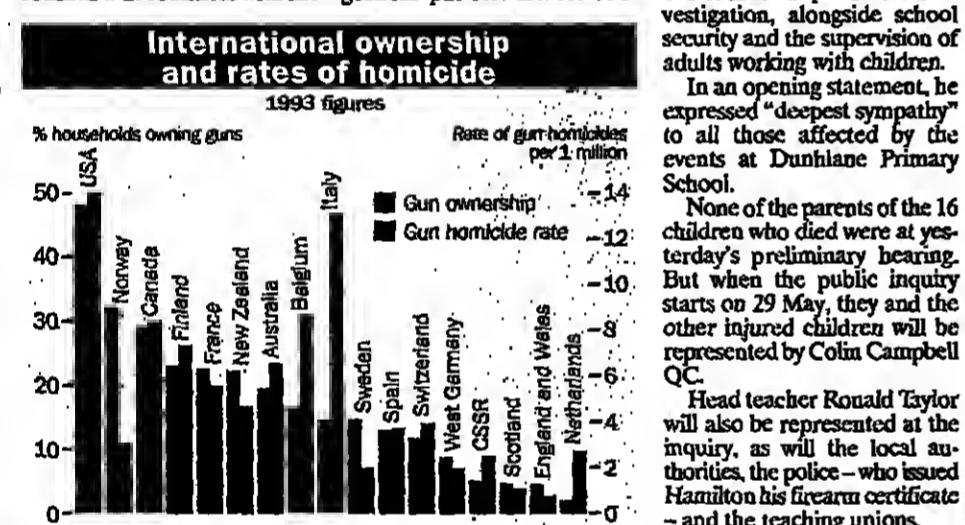
The last gun law review, following the Hungerford massacre by Michael Ryan in 1988 - led to the banning of semi-automatic rifles.

Yesterday Lord Cullen confirmed that gun law would be one of the main planks of his investigation, alongside school security and the supervision of adults working with children.

In an opening statement, he expressed "deepest sympathy" to all those affected by the events at Dunblane Primary School.

None of the parents of the 16 children who died were at yesterday's preliminary hearing. But when the public inquiry starts on 29 May, they and the other injured children will be represented by Colin Campbell QC.

Head teacher Ronald Taylor will also be represented at the inquiry, as will the local authorities, the police - who issued Hamilton his firearm certificate - and the teaching unions.



British youngsters top the league of computer users



## Britain leads way in PC world

ROS WYNNE-JONES

British Film Institute, both laid claim to the brightest vision of how to harness the possibilities of information technology.

Mr Blair pledged partnerships with business to revolutionise children's learning through computer technology. He announced an independent expert panel, chaired by millionaire businessman Denis Stevenson, chairman of the trustees of the Tate Gallery, to prepare plans for action by a Labour government on information technology in schools.

The Labour leader denied the Government for being behind the times, saying that half of computers in primary schools and one third in secondary schools were more than six years old.

Mr Squire replied that the Government already had partnerships with the private sector in place and was already testing IT projects in schools. He attacked Labour for "one-off gimmicks" and deals based on "political expediency".

Labour has offered British Telecom new commercial opportunities in return for connecting every school to the information superhighway.

The figures emerged as Tony Blair and Robin Squire, Under-Secretary of State for Education, competed to stamp their own signature on the high-tech future of Britain's schools. Speaking at the Curriculum 2000 conference at London's

computers, because there is a large disparity from area to area," he said.

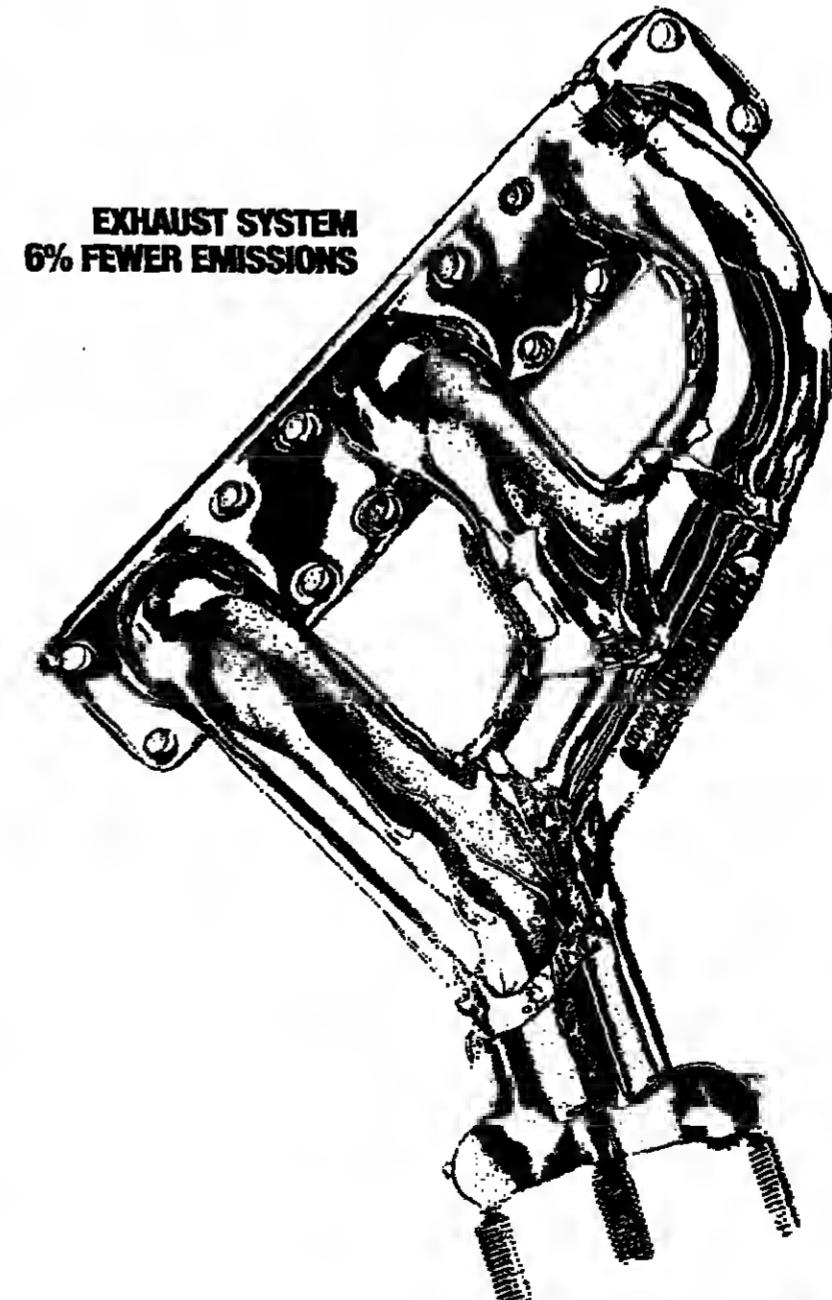
Computers were of vital importance to education, he said. "Many parents believe computers are capable of providing educational information which children are not prepared to see elsewhere. Almost one in three children never or hardly ever read a book out of school, yet they will happily absorb the same information from their computers."

A spokesman for Computers in Education, an independent advisory unit, said: "More families having computers is a good thing for children because it gives them greater access. Of

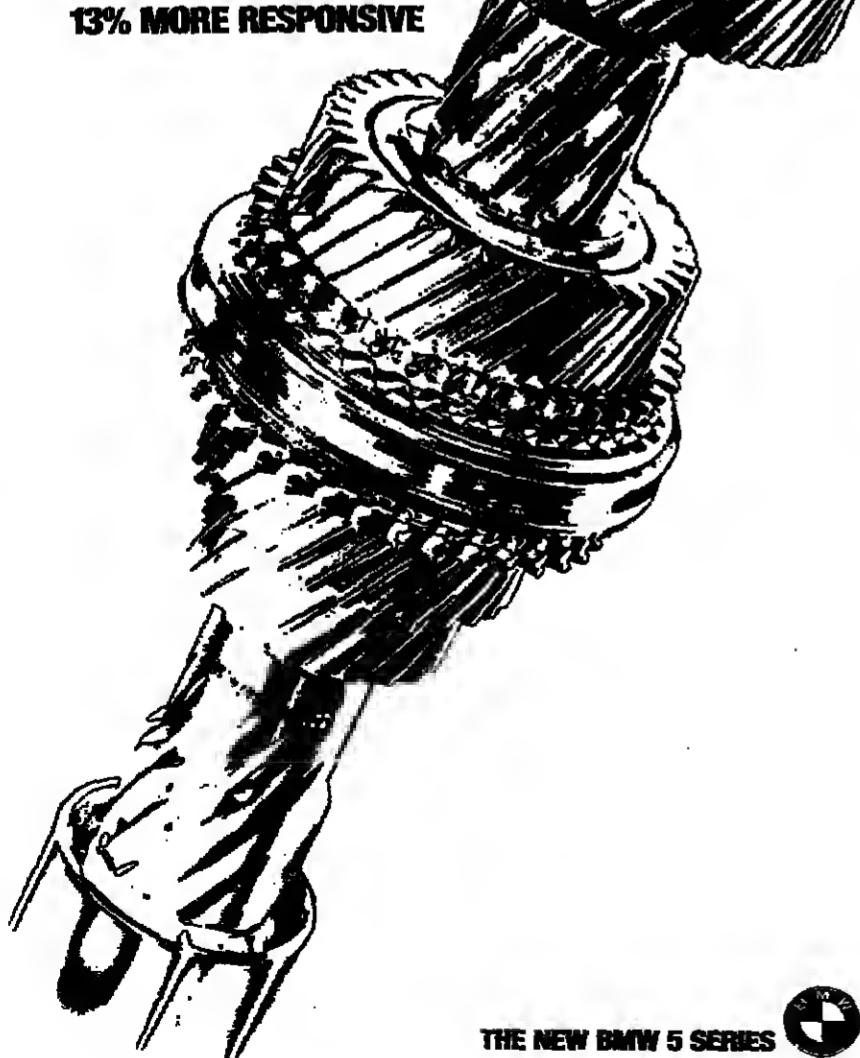
course, it depends on what they are using them for, but even computer games will build up keyboard skills. We would still argue that more computers are necessary in schools because, due to economics, some families will continue not to have access at home."

Television watching has been "significantly eroded" by computer usage, particularly among young people, the report reveals. Fewer young people watch television at night and some spend up to 20 hours a week at their computer keyboards, mainly for educational purposes or playing games.

Leading article, page 16

EXHAUST SYSTEM  
6% FEWER EMISSIONS

THE NEW BMW 5 SERIES

STEPTRONIC GEARBOX  
13% MORE RESPONSIVE

MAY

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

1996

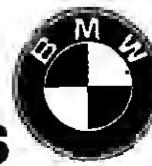
1996

BMW 5 Series

**A CAR GREATER THAN THE  
SUM OF ITS PARTS**



**THE NEW BMW 5 SERIES**



FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 0800 325600 OR <http://www.bmw.co.uk>

BMW 5 SERIES



**Key council****Local election results in today's Local Election**

**TRAFFORD:** No overall control, but Labour run  
Conservative 29; Labour 29; Liberal Democrat 5. Conservatives defending 16. Labour 4. Liberal Democrat 1.  
Labour target for full control after fulfilling pledges in action programme after ousting Conservatives last year. Row with Tories over Labour plan to consider turning its seven grammar school comprehensive if they win

**MACCLESFIELD:** Conservative  
Conservative 33, Labour 11, Liberal Democrat 12, Others 3.  
Conservatives defending 14, Labour 2, Liberal Democrats 3, Others 1.  
Conservative seven seat majority could go, leaving council in no overall control

**SHEFFIELD:** Labour  
Conservative 4; Labour 58; Lib Dem 25. Labour defending 20,  
Conservatives 4 and Liberal Democrats 6.  
Bound to stay Labour, but Liberal Democrats have been making gains in city whose reputation for well-run socialism has tarnished. Tories could lose all four seats, turning it into a Conservative-free zone

**SOLIHULL:** No overall control, but run by Conservatives  
Conservative 21; Labour 14; Lib Dems 10; Others 6. Conservatives defending 10, Labour 4, Lib Dems 1, Others 2.  
Last Tory hold on power in the metropolitan authorities  
With taxpayer support

**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON:** No overall control, Lib-Dem target  
Conservative 12; Labour 12; Lib Dem 15; Others 3. Conservatives defending 8, Labour 4, Lib Dems 1, Others 1.  
Tories could suffer embarrassment if council going Lib Dem after the election of their MP, Alan Howarth, to Labour

**CHERWELL:** No overall control  
Conservative 23, Labour 22, Lib Dems 7. Conservatives defending 13, Labour 4.  
Traditional Tory territory which Labour could capture this time after sharp gains last year. Includes Banbury with its big BSE-affected cattle market

**ROCHDALE:** No overall control, run by Lib Dems and Tories  
Conservative 11; Labour 26; Liberal Democrat 22; Others 1.  
Conservatives defending 7, Labour 3, Liberal Democrats 9, Others 1.  
Scene of bitter Labour/Liberal Democrat rivalry with Labour anxious for control least to prove it can take marginal Rochdale from the Liberal Democrats' Liz Lynne at general election

**PETERBOROUGH:** No overall control  
Conservative 18; Labour 23; Lib Dem 1; Others 5. Conservatives are defending 10, Labour 4, Others 3.  
Seat of Brian Mawhinney, Conservative party chairman. A Labour target both for its own sake and to demonstrate Labour would take the Parliamentary marginal at a general election

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE:** Conservative  
Conservative 31, Labour 7, Lib Dem 12, Others 3. Conservatives defending 12, Labour 2, Lib Dems 3, Others 1.  
John Major's local council. May be the only one to stay blue of the four councils being contested this time which the Conservatives control. Sign of disastrous night for the Tories if they lose control

**MILTON KEYNES:** No overall control  
Redrawn ward boundaries make seat comparisons impossible in contest for this shadow unitary authority. But Labour will study share of vote to see if it indicates a Labour gain in the marginal Parliamentary seat

**BASILDON:** No overall control, Labour target  
Conservative 14; Labour 16; Lib Dems 12. Fifteen seats being defended, all but one Conservative.  
Home of Essex man, Key Parliamentary marginal where David Amess, sitting Conservative MP has defected to Southend West

**WOKINGHAM:** No overall control, Lib Dem target  
Conservative 26; Labour 0; Lib Dem 26; Others 1. Conservatives defending 11, Lib Dems 6, Others 1.  
Seat of John Redwood, last year's Conservative leadership challenger

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS:** No overall control, Lib Dem target  
Conservative 19, Labour 5, Lib Dems 23. Others 1. Conservatives defending 15, Liberal Democrats 2.  
Once the trust of blue, now Lib Dems hope for full control

**HASTINGS:** No overall control  
Conservative 5, Labour 13, Liberal Democrats 13, Others 1. Conservatives defending 5, Labour 3, Liberal Democrats 2, Others 1.  
Key Labour/Liberal Democrat battle in south east where Conservatives could lose all five seats

# Labour points to Tory tax 'betrayal'

NICHOLAS TIMMINS  
Public Policy Editor

The local election campaign closed yesterday with angry exchanges over tax as Tony Blair said Labour would make gains over a Government being punished for its "betrayals of the people" and as Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, insisted that the Conservatives remained "the only party of low taxation".

Mr Blair claimed the Government was now "in an advanced stage of disintegration" with its splits over Europe and divisions over the leadership as he highlighted the "betrayal" represented by 22 tax increases after John Major's election promise of year-on-year tax cuts.

He quoted the Prime Minister at the Conservative local government conference in 1992 as having said: "If you were inventing a policy to destroy confidence, where would you start? You'd start with higher taxes." Confidence had indeed been destroyed, Mr Blair said.

But John Major insisted that raising taxes, whether on individuals, company cars or child benefit, remained "Labour's hidden agenda". And Mr Clarke said that Gordon Brown, the shadow Chancellor, with his pledges of low taxes and spending was "looking an increasingly lonely figure in the Labour movement" after Clark Short's comments on tax and Robin Cook's remarks on Labour's values.

Mr Brown, he said, was attempting to convince business that Labour could run the economy better than the Tories. "He doesn't convince me, and he doesn't convince them".

Labour attempted to play down the scale of its likely gains as the Liberal Democrats predicted only modest gains of 50 to 100 seats. But Michael Heseltine, the Deputy Prime Minister, appeared to admit that a poor result was in view for the Conservatives when he said that while "the feeling of confidence is flowing through" from this year's tax cuts, falling interest rates and lower unemployment, these "may not coincide with local elections".

Some 3,000 council seats are being contested in today's local elections, which exclude Scotland, Wales and London. The Conservatives are defending just over 1,150 seats, Labour just under 1,200 and the Liberal Democrats almost 450.

## What the results mean to John Major

Conservative losses	Measure of Tory performance
300 seats	Dramatic improvement on last year's disastrous results
500 seats	Better than last year but still well behind Labour
600 seats	Tories begin to sink below last year's low-water mark
700 seats	Calamity. Question marks over Mr Major's leadership



## Local elections 1996

The limited nature of the contest - a third of the seats in 100 English districts, a third in the 36 metropolitan authorities, and all-out contests for 13 new "shadow" unitary authorities - means relatively few councils are likely to change control.

The parties will assess success and failure on three measures - share of the vote, seats won and lost, and council control changing hands.

If the Conservatives lose fewer than 350 seats they will have improved dramatically over their disastrous showing last year. Up to 500, they will have some limited cause for comfort - a performance better than last year's but still well behind Labour. Losses of more than 600 would first approach and then pass last year's low water mark. Anything above 700 would be a calamity - and likely to re-open the question of John Major's leadership.

For Labour, gains of fewer than 300 would represent a marked fall on last year's performance while more than 500 would match their achievement last year.

The Liberal Democrats hope for at least 100 gains, and anything above 150 would show their vote was outstripping their opinion poll standing.

In terms of councils, a disastrous Conservative performance could see them lose all four that they control in the current contest, plus Solihull, the one they run on minority control. A good Labour performance could see them take a dozen councils from no overall control, a figure the Liberal Democrats could match if they do well. The Conservatives' best hope of a gain is Bournemouth, which was last fought last year and where a 5 per cent swing could put them back in power at the Liberal Democrats' expense.



Berberana  
Oak Aged Tempranillo  
Rioja 75cl

£4.59 £3.49



Waimanu  
New Zealand Crisp  
Dry White 75cl

£3.49



Chateau du Ragon  
Bordeaux 75cl

£3.49



Chablis 1er Cru  
Fourchaumes 50cl

£4.99

## 5% OFF 6 BOTTLES OR MORE OF WINE AT £2.99 OR OVER.

On mixed cases of table wine (excluding fortified wines & Montilla and 6 for the price of 5 on special May Wine Fair cases).

Good news for wine buyers! The Safeway Wine Fair can be sampled from 29th April until 26th May. Better still, you will find new additions to our range, great discounts on established wines and many exclusive one-off deals. Plus, everything from New World varietals to the European classics. Small wonder, then, that we are also giving away free carrying cases which can be adapted to your racks.

**SAFeway**  
Lightening the load



ماكلا من الاردن

## Dissident backs the Lib Dems

The dissident Tory Peter Thurnham yesterday suggested that electors should vote Liberal Democrat in today's council elections if they want to guarantee a referendum on Europe.

The MP for Bolton North East, who resigned the Conservative party whip in February and describes himself as an independent, again denied allegations that he is considering joining Paddy Ashdown's party. "I'm very happy sitting on the Government benches as an independent," he said yesterday.

But he compounded the Conservatives' troubles with his controversial voting suggestion, amid fears they are heading for a heavy defeat in today's elections.

"As local electors go to the polls, they should vote for the best candidate to deal with their local concerns, regardless of perceived national party issues," he wrote in his weekly column for his local newspaper, the *Bolton Evening News*. "But if in doubt, remember that the Liberal party is the only party fully committed to both a referendum and to proportional representation which gives a fairer voice to minority parties."

news

# Britain sets sail with an old naval foe

JOHN LICHFIELD and CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY

Ending centuries of bitter rivalry, the Royal Navy and the French Marine Nationale are moving towards the kind of formal partnership which already exists between the air forces of the two nations.

A "letter of intent" on Franco-British naval co-operation was signed earlier this month by the First Sea Lord, Admiral Jock Slater, and his French opposite number. A detailed agreement may be signed by defence ministers in early June.

In Britain, the agreement will be seen as an amicable conclusion to a tradition of mar-

itime conflict going back to the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 and beyond. In France, it will be seen as an attempt to efface the memory of the Royal Navy's destruction of the French fleet at anchor at Mers-el-Kebir in 1940 to prevent "friendly" warships falling into German hands.

The naval initiative – suggested by Britain – follows the creation last year of the Franco-British Air Group which coordinates joint operations such as airlifts to trouble-spots. Given the long history of French and British maritime rivalry, a naval agreement may have far

greater psychological and political impact.

President Jacques Chirac arrives in Britain on 14 May on the first French state visit for 12 years, but the naval discussions are not expected to warrant more than a passing mention. However, a ministerial an-

ouncement is expected soon afterwards.

Ministry of Defence sources say they do not see the move as a "first step" towards a Franco-British or European naval force, but the arrangement fits into a pattern of increasingly formal links between European armed

forces, which could ultimately mesh with political moves towards a European defence arm within the Nato alliance.

The Royal Navy has well-defined procedures for operating with the German and Dutch navies, but relations with the French are less well-developed

because France has not been part of Nato's integrated military structure for 30 years.

France is considering rejoining Nato military operations, but only if the alliance develops an "identifiable and operational" European wing.

MICHAEL STREETER

A Conservative MP was using a court case as a "political platform" against Tony Blair's press secretary, the High Court heard yesterday.

Charles Gray QC, for the defence, said the malicious falsehood suit brought by Rupert Allason against Alastair Campbell and Mirror Group Newspapers had attracted widespread media publicity involving the senior Labour Party aide and his leader.

He said: "Mr Allason has used the case as a political platform ... protected by judicial proceedings to make allegations that he must have known and intended to grab the headlines."

These included headlines, such as "Blair's punch-up aide is accused of half-truths", which were "wholly obscure" in relation to the issues of the case.

Mr Allason, the MP for Torbay, is suing Mr Campbell, former *Daily Mirror* political editor, Mirror Group Newspapers and another former *Mirror* journalist over an article in the *Mirror* on 20 November, 1992, claiming that 50 Labour MPs had signed a Commons motion attacking the Tory MP.

The MP says the Early Day Motion, which urged him to donate some of his substantial libel damages from MGN to struggling Maxwell pensioners, had only attracted seven names and was false, malicious and had cost him a £100,000 book deal.

Mr Gray said suggestions Mr Campbell had written the motion were "conjured up out of thin air". Another Mirror political journalist, David Bradshaw, had admitted conceiving the idea of the EDM, and had written a "minor, very short item on an inside" page which Mr Campbell had not even read.

The evidence showed "overwhelmingly" there was no malice in the story, and Mr Allason had not lost financially as a result. The judge, Sir Maurice Drake, will give his verdict today.



Task force on drugs urges new approach

## RAF to make final flight from Germany in 2002

CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY

Defence Correspondent

The Royal Air Force is to leave its last base in Germany in 2002, after 57 years, according to the defence White Paper published yesterday.

The announcement that the last four squadrons of Tornado GR1 bombers will withdraw from RAF Brüggen brings to an end an era during which, for much of the time, Britain maintained a large air force on the Continent. The main reason for

the withdrawal is the disappearance of a direct threat from the East, although the White Paper stresses that the "pace and progress of military, political and economic reforms in Russia continue to be significant factors in our defence

planning". Following the end of the Cold War, the RAF closed two of its four German bases – Wildenroth and Gütersloh. The decision to close the third base, Laarbruch in 1999, has already been announced.

Mr Portillo said yesterday the decision was subject to consultation with Nato allies. Asked about the 25,000 Army troops in Germany, he said: "There are no plans to change that."

CM 3223 Statement on the Defence Estimates 1996, HMSO, London, May 1996, £13.00

forces, which could ultimately mesh with political moves towards a European defence arm within the Nato alliance.

The Royal Navy has well-defined procedures for operating with the German and Dutch navies, but relations with the French are less well-developed

because France has not been part of Nato's integrated military structure for 30 years.

France is considering rejoining Nato military operations, but only if the alliance develops an "identifiable and operational" European wing.

Charles Gray QC, for the defence, said the malicious falsehood suit brought by Rupert Allason against Alastair Campbell and Mirror Group Newspapers had attracted widespread media publicity involving the senior Labour Party aide and his leader.

He said: "Mr Allason has used the case as a political platform ... protected by judicial proceedings to make allegations that he must have known and intended to grab the headlines."

These included headlines, such as "Blair's punch-up aide is accused of half-truths", which were "wholly obscure" in relation to the issues of the case.

Mr Allason, the MP for Torbay, is suing Mr Campbell, former *Daily Mirror* political editor, Mirror Group Newspapers and another former *Mirror* journalist over an article in the *Mirror* on 20 November, 1992, claiming that 50 Labour MPs had signed a Commons motion attacking the Tory MP.

The MP says the Early Day Motion, which urged him to donate some of his substantial libel damages from MGN to struggling Maxwell pensioners, had only attracted seven names and was false, malicious and had cost him a £100,000 book deal.

Mr Gray said suggestions Mr Campbell had written the motion were "conjured up out of thin air". Another Mirror political journalist, David Bradshaw, had admitted conceiving the idea of the EDM, and had written a "minor, very short item on an inside" page which Mr Campbell had not even read.

The evidence showed "overwhelmingly" there was no malice in the story, and Mr Allason had not lost financially as a result. The judge, Sir Maurice Drake, will give his verdict today.

## Family Credit 'little use to unemployed'

NICHOLAS TIMMINS

Public Policy Editor

Family Credit, the Government's flagship benefit for those in low paid work, does a far better job of protecting people already in work than getting the unemployed back to work, new research showed yesterday.

The finding challenges the assumption behind plans of both Labour and the Conservatives to boost in-work benefits in order to get the jobless back to work. Family Credit seems to be acting as a safety net for those who are already working rather than as an incentive for the unemployed to take work.

The study, funded by the Department of Social Security, examined the work histories of 1,000 families leaving Family Credit in September 1993.

It showed that only 10 per cent had started to claim on entering a new job. Most had been in work for a long time, using the benefit to stay working when their income fell or when one partner became unemployed again.

An even smaller proportion – 2 per cent – successfully used Family Credit to leave Income Support and earn enough to work their way out of Family Credit.

Alex Bryson, the Policy Studies Institute researcher who carried out the study, said: "It shows there is no certainty that offering an in-work benefit is going to act as a serious incentive for people to move into low paid work from unemployment."

Other barriers, such as the uncertainty of taking low paid work when on the dole, may need to be addressed.

Around 600,000 couples and lone parents now claim Family Credit and the Government is about to pilot an extension of the benefit to single people through a new Earnings Top-up.

The benefit does a good job of keeping low-paid families in work, "riding them over until things get better", the study concludes. But it works better for couples than lone parents, many of whom end up unemployed again.



Drain journey: The explorer, Sir Ranulph Fiennes, walking through Fleet sewer in central London yesterday to launch National Water Month. Sir Ranulph will also embark on a month-long 'great water journey' that will take him in and out of sewers around Britain

Photograph: Philip Meech

# HALFORDS FREE MOT (NOW ON DIESELS TOO)

MAJOR SERVICE

## FREE MOT

WITH EVERY MAJOR SERVICE  
ON PETROL, DIESEL AND CAT VEHICLES



### OUR MAJOR SERVICE INCLUDES:

■ New engine oil, oil filter, air filter, spark plugs, contact breaker points and condenser (where appropriate). ■ Cation checks for exhaust emissions, ignition and electrical systems (where appropriate). ■ Steering, suspension and braking systems checked. ■ Over 40 other checks and inspections carried out by highly trained technicians – using state of the art tooling.

### DIESELS AND CATS WELCOME

■ Specially trained Diesel and CAT technicians at all Garages  
■ Massive new investment in latest and most sophisticated equipment

## FREE FITTING

WHEN YOU BUY A STEREO SYSTEM OVER £199.99\*\*

### NORMAL OPENING HOURS

Monday-Friday 8am-6.30pm Saturday 8am-6pm Sunday 9am-6pm.\*

\*This does not affect your statutory rights. Private vehicles only. \*\*Speakers and aerials are not included in this offer. \*Opening times and days may vary. Offers subject to availability. Halfords reserve the right to alter services offered. Halfords Limited, Icknield Street Drive, Westford West, Redditch, Worcestershire B98 0DE.

HALFORDS

GARAGE SERVICING

TIRE CLEARANCE

## SALE WHILE STOCKS LAST

145x13 SR WAS £18.99 NOW £17.99 SAVE £1

165x13 SR WAS £20.99 NOW £19.99 SAVE £1

185/70x14 SR WAS £32.99 NOW £29.99 SAVE £3

135x12 SP6 SR WAS £26.99 NOW £24.99 SAVE £2

145x12 SP6 SR WAS £33.99 NOW £28.99 SAVE £5

135x13 TR WAS £35.99 NOW £33.99 SAVE £2

155x13 TR WAS £41.99 NOW £39.99 SAVE £2

155/70x13 TR WAS £42.99 NOW £39.99 SAVE £3

165x13 TR WAS £46.99 NOW £43.99 SAVE £3

165/70x14 TR WAS £52.99 NOW £57.99 SAVE £5

195/60x14 HR WAS £75.99 NOW £72.99 SAVE £3

ALL PRICES INCLUDE VAT

An additional charge will be made for new valves and wheel balancing.

### HOW TO FIND US

Just phone 0345 361361 for details of your nearest Halfords Garage.

© Halfords 1996. All rights reserved. Halfords is a registered trademark of Halfords Limited.

COUNTY POST CODE  
Please note only enrolment fee of £6.50 is waived if you join by Direct Debit. Cars registered before 31/7/92 are subject to additional fee of £13.50. Prices valid until 6/5/96.

acceptance and surgery.  
It was like coming home,"

she said. "When I realised that the behaviour of the school directors breached the 1976 Euro-

that the Government have to amend legislation.

birth certificates and passports.

handed his potting since the included in the fusillade.

John Vassell

MP uses case as political platform

ANDREW TETHER



Britain's film industry is shrinking. When the world's cinematic glitterati jet into Cannes for this year's film festival they will head for the prestigious conference hall. But behind the scenes, a humble converted caravan will be flying the Union Flag, writes James Cusick.

Billed as "The smallest cinema in the world", the finishing touches to the mobile movie house are taking place in Battersea, London (right). After taking it to Cannes, Richard Kiganiff and Emma Dugdale Moore (left) will move on to the Edinburgh Film Festival, then



Utah where it may play a supporting role in Robert Redford's Sundance Festival. Forget Cinemascope. It seats 10 in style. Velvet drapes, rich Michelangelo-style murals in golds, reds, and greens that would be at home in the Sistine Chapel. Photographs: Nicholas Turpin

## Task force on drugs urges new approach

LIZ HUNT  
Health Editor

The cost to the taxpayer of drug-related crime could be dramatically reduced by investing in treatment services for addicts, according to a government-commissioned report published yesterday.

A survey of more than 1,100 addicts shows that in the three months before they started treatment they committed around 70,000 crimes, mainly theft, which, it is estimated, would cost society £34m over two years - far greater than the cost of treatment.

The addicts in the survey were largely heroin users, average age 29, and had used the drug for an average of nine years. They had "an extensive treatment history". Despite this, the task force which has conducted the most comprehensive review of treatment services for drug users in England to date, said there is no doubt that treatment works, although progress is slow.

The Rev John Polkinghorne, who chaired the task force, said yesterday: "Drug misuse is a complex and diverse issue. It causes immense harm to individuals and society. Our review clearly shows that treatment works in reducing that harm. It also makes clear that there are no 'magic bullets', and that treatment must be matched to the needs of individuals."

"A key finding is that to be effective, treatment must embrace care in the widest sense. This might include addressing housing needs, child-care issues, retraining for employment, and general support." Syringe exchanges, and the prescribing of substitute drugs help minimise harm and need to be at the centre of the overall approach to treatment, he added.

The task force is calling for renewed efforts to reach users

not in touch with the services, and "better use" of those contacts to influence behaviour. It says a local, co-ordinated approach is needed, and health purchasers and providers should be more flexible over treatment programmes. There is no single preferred form of treatment for users, and the benefits of methadone reduction programmes, oral methadone maintenance programmes, residential rehabilitation projects and specialist in-patient drug dependency units are highlighted in the report. It recommends that the opportunities presented in prison to treat addicts must not be ignored.

No contact opportunity should be missed, Dr Polkinghorne said, calling for health checks to be offered at needle exchanges and other first points of contact, and hepatitis B vaccinations to be more widely available. Counselling and support services should be recognised as core, not subsidiary, components of treatment, he added. During their investigation, the task force visited 27 treatment centres in nine areas, took evidence from 114 individuals or organisations, and commissioned eight reviews by leading international authorities.

It also commissioned a pro-

gramme of new research - the National Treatment Outcome

Research Study - which tracked

1,100 addicts over 18 months

and their responses to different forms of treatment.

Announcing an additional £6m for services for young people and methadone programmes, the Health Minister, John Bowis, said the Department of Health would study the report's 80 recommendations and would draw up guidance for health and local authorities.

■ *The Task Force to Review Services for Drug Misusers; Department of Health Distribution Unit, PO Box 410, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7LN.*

### DAILY POEM

#### The California of the Mind

By Fran Landesman

You're never been to California  
But if you ever go there you will find  
There really is no California  
Like the California of the mind

There's fear and loathing in the air there  
Stay home and let your fantasies unwind  
'Cause when you get there, there's no 'there' there  
Just armies of the blind leading the blind

The local beauties would all ignore you  
The fads and follies would only bore you  
The price of dreaming would simply floor you  
On Malibu shore it's no fun any more

You won't find stardust on those beaches  
The gods and goddesses have all resigned  
So stay at home and pick your peaches  
In the California of the mind

Fran Landesman was a "Beat" poet of the 1950s and 1960s, performing and writing with Kerouac, Ginsberg and Burroughs. In its purest form, Beat walks a narrow line between camp and mysticism, a disdain for bourgeois values allied with comedy, and brooding apocalypticism. Landesman ("one of my heroes", according to Tom Waits) subsequently enjoyed tremendous success as a lyricist for Ella Fitzgerald, Shirley Bassey, Bette Midler and Barbra Streisand. This poem appears in *Rhymes at Midnight*, published last week by Golden Handshake at £4.99.

Have you ever  
wondered  
whether your  
money  
could be  
working harder  
for you?

"No,  
we're with  
the  
Woolwich."

Nobody can afford to be complacent about their savings and investments. Which is why millions of people save with the Woolwich.

Our extensive range of products includes Instant Access and Notice Accounts with tiered rates of interest, opportunities for Tax Free Savings such as TESSA's and PEP's as well as an interest paying Current Account. To find out about the right account for you visit your local branch and ask one of our friendly staff for details.

Millions of savers have earned billions of pounds in interest with the Woolwich. Shouldn't you be with them?

Make sure that you don't lose out.

<http://www.woolwich.co.uk/woolwich>

**It's good to be with the  
WOOLWICH  
BUILDING SOCIETY**

# France back at Mid-East top table

MARY DEJEVSKY

After a difficult two weeks in French-Israeli relations, the Israeli Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, yesterday said there was "no contradiction" between French and Israeli policies and Israel was prepared to help with reconstruction in Lebanon. He also reiterated that Israel had no "territorial or political ambitions in Lebanon". Mr Peres was speaking after lunching with President Jacques Chirac at the Elysée during a stopover in Paris.

Although it had been long planned, the encounter signalled the intention to mend fences and amounted also to mutual recognition that France had won a foothold, however small, in the US-dominated Middle East peace process.

In another move that may have been designed to improve France's image in Israel, Mr Peres said France recently broke up a group, linked in the Iranian-sponsored Hezbollah organisation, that was planning attacks on Israeli targets in Paris. Neither Israeli nor French officials would confirm this or

give details. Until that disclosure on Monday, recent exchanges had been cool. Israeli ministers were less than accommodating to Mr Chirac's special envoy and Foreign Minister, Hervé de Charette, during his 12-day Middle East shuttle.

On arrival in Tel Aviv, he was told it was "too early" for a peace mission; as he arrived for a second attempt, officials said there were too many people involved in too many initiatives.

Mr Chirac's visit to Lebanon last month, when he had called for a "free and independent Lebanon", the strength of

French condemnation of Israeli action in southern Lebanon, including the shelling of Qana and the speed with which Mr Chirac sent Mr de Charette to Lebanon in a peace initiative - later scaled down to a "goodwill mission" - all predisposed Israel to regard France as ill-equipped to play the role of honest broker.

Now that France has a place alongside Syria, Lebanon and the US in the "surveillance group" set up to guarantee the ceasefire in southern Lebanon, both have an interest in restoring some civility. France was

also gratified by the response of Lebanon, whose President Elias Hrawi stopped in Paris on Tuesday and paid tribute to France's role and to Mr Chirac in particular for his "courageous initiative".

The visits by Mr Hrawi and Mr Peres on successive days and within less than a week of the truce agreement allowed officials and commentators to speak of a return of France to Middle East diplomacy, where it regards its ties with Lebanon and its channels to Syria - and to a lesser extent Iran and Iraq - as unique assets.

While France conceded that US mediation was always going to be essential to any truce deal, Mr de Charette insisted on his return that "80 per cent of the text of the ceasefire agreement derived from ideas set out by France from the beginning".

This, however, is not the official US view, at least not the view being presented for domestic pre-electoral consumption in Washington.

On Tuesday the US State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, rebutted France's claim of an "80-per-cent" contribution. "It is perfectly clear in all

those who travelled with the Secretary of State," he said, "that the great success of the ceasefire accord is largely due to the American initiative. The text of the negotiation document was drawn from an American draft; the ideas were American ideas."

Officials in Paris and Washington have denied reports of friction between Mr de Charette and the Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, during their peace missions, insisting that they were in close contact throughout and effectively working together.

## Clinton driven to oil sell-off

RUPERT CORNWELL

Washington

He may be riding sky-high in the polls, with his demoralised Republican opponents nowhere to be seen. But there is one risk President Bill Clinton dare not take in an election year - to interfere with the God-given right of Americans to drive big cars powered by the cheapest petrol on earth.

Hence this week's unusual decision: to sell 12 million barrels from the US strategic petroleum reserve. The amount may be a drop in the ocean of US oil consumption but the gesture is intended to signal the deepest White House concern at the recent rise in the cost of petrol, which has driven up pump prices by more than 20 per cent in many states.

The increase will hardly bring tears to the rest of the world's eyes. In Washington DC, for instance, ordinary grade petrol still only costs \$1.39 (84p) a gallon, and even in California, where special factors have pushed up the price of premium grade to some \$2 (£1.33), that is still a fraction of the £2.65 (£4) paid in England for the admittedly slightly larger imperial gallon - not to mention \$4.50 in Sweden and almost \$5 in Italy.

That, however, overlooks the politics of the matter. In the land where the car is an object of veneration only outstripped by the Almighty, the peak summer driving season is fast approaching when Americans will feel the pain directly in their pockets. More important still, California - where complaints are fiercest - also happens to carry 54 electoral college votes, a fifth of the total needed to win the presidential contest this November.

President Clinton therefore cannot stand idly by, especially when he raised petrol prices by 4.3 cents a gallon in his 1993 deficit reduction package, which every Republican in Congress voted against. Scrambling for means of reducing the President's lead in the polls (an unprecedented 58 per cent to 37 per cent in the latest USA Today/CNN poll), Senator Bob Dole, the presumptive Republican nominee, has demanded Congress scrap the tax increase. An uneasy White House has opted to sell oil from the strategic reserve instead.

In fact, industry experts point out, the move will have virtually no practical effect. The amount involved is less than a single day of US refinery consumption, while after the lifting of speed restrictions last year, Americans are driving faster, with the fashion now for jeeps and utility vehicles - "gas-guzzlers" which get 15 miles or less per gallon.

## US rolls out red carpet for Arafat

RUPERT CORNWELL

Washington

Not long ago reviled as a terrorist, Yasser Arafat yesterday came to the Oval Office as a national leader in his own right, pledging to stick to his agreements with Israel and pleading for more US and international aid for the Palestinian people.

He has been to Washington three times since his handshake of peace with Yitzhak Rabin at the White House in 1993, but never before by himself. Previous meetings here with President Bill Clinton were essentially ceremonial. But this one-hour, one-on-one business session with Mr Clinton meant more - a symbol of how the Palestinian leader is now a "routine" protagonist in US diplomacy in the Middle East.

His itinerary was that of any head of government. On Tuesday he also briefly met the Israeli Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, to prepare this month's final round of negotiations to define Palestinian statehood in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Minutes after he stepped out of a limousine, in military uniform and wearing his black-and-white *keffiyeh*, Mr Arafat was publicly praised by Mr Clinton for pushing through the Palestinian National Council's decision to scrap the PLO's 1964 covenant demanding the destruction of the state of Israel.

"Under difficult circumstances, he kept that commitment," Mr Clinton said, a reference to recent fighting between Israel and Hezbollah in southern Lebanon. In which hundreds of civilians died under Israeli bombardment and which at one point threatened to overturn the entire Middle East peace process.

Although his dealings with the President cannot aspire to match the mutual admiration

society Mr Clinton and Mr Peres are conducting in an election year for both of them, Mr Arafat's standing at the White House puts him in a strong position to demand that the US and its allies deliver on pledges of aid for the Palestinian state.

In an emotional speech to a Middle East economic conference on Tuesday, he said Palestine had reached "the red line of starvation". His people would respect their commitments to Israel "but can the American people live beside another nation facing starvation?"

US officials say Washington has come up with \$175m (£116m) of the \$500m it promised to the Palestinian Authority to build infrastructure in the regions now under partial self-rule. But Mr Arafat said only \$27m of a total \$1.3bn promised by all countries had been forthcoming. Without tangible material benefit from the deals with Israel, support for the peace process might waver.

Indeed, after Israel closed its borders with the West Bank and Gaza following recent suicide bombings, severing thousands of Palestinians from their jobs in Israel, ordinary Palestinians are worse off than before the peace accords were signed.

■ Brussels - An Iranian ship that docked recently in Belgium carried arms which could have been used in a terrorist attack in Germany, according to the Antwerp public prosecutor's office. Reuter reports.

Initially police described the 14 March find on board the *Inn Kollahobec* as explosives but a closer investigation showed them to be a mortar bomb and launcher. They were destined for Munich, where police tightened security at Israeli premises and other possible targets after Antwerp customs officers found the "explosives" during a routine inspection of cargo.

Moments from execution, a killer's final cry for his son



Face of death: Liao Yongxiong, convicted of killing four people in a bank robbery, shouts to relatives to look after his young son after he was sentenced to die in front of 4,700 people in a stadium in Zhongshan, China. He was immediately taken away and shot. Photograph: Dickson Lee

## Chinese document reveals Hong Kong riot fears

Hong Kong (Reuters) - A magazine yesterday said it had obtained a leaked internal document prepared for the Peking leadership predicting violent riots could erupt if the territory upon its hand-over to China next year.

The independent Chinese-language monthly *Cheng Ming* quoted the document as saying that rioting stirred up by Taiwan and US interests seeking to

embarrass Peking may rock Hong Kong after it is handed back to China at midnight on 30 June 1997.

"In the early days of the [post-1997] government, under the guidance of US anti-Chinese interests and with the support of Taiwan authorities, violent and armed riots could occur in Hong Kong," the magazine quoted the document as saying. *Cheng Ming* said the docu-

ment was prepared by Peking's Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, the department responsible for the transition of the British colony to Chinese rule. It added that the document predicted foreign investment in Hong Kong could drop by 20 to 80 per cent during the transition period, driving many Hong Kong professionals to emigrate and civil servants to take early retirement.

The projected collapse in investment and potential for violence are separate topics in the document. The investment decline could begin in the last quarter this year and stretch into 1998.

The document predicted Britain would continue to play its "democracy card" and "public opinion card" after the hand-over, with the aim of retaining influence in the community of

6 million people, the magazine said. It said the analysis predicted an increasing number of western, anti-Chinese organisations would set up in Hong Kong.

The colonial administration had deliberately liberalised Hong Kong laws to let international anti-Chinese, anti-communist organisations legally operate and interfere in the territory's affairs after 1997.

# This week in

## THE INDEPENDENT

This week and every week, Section Two has a new look, with more pages, new features, a daily radio column and an expanded listings section providing Britain's most comprehensive daily guide to going out.

### on Monday

A new regular section, Family Life, that deals with the interests and problems of parents and children. Julie Myerson's column also focuses on home life. Plus: a new series - Do we need? - which challenges the icons of modern Britain. And, every, Monday unrivalled coverage of the expanding world of information technology in our Network pull-out section.

### on Tuesday

Health: how wearing a virtual reality helmet could help cure phobias and other psychological problems. Plus: flaky nails are not simply a problem for the vain

but a sign of ill-health, so what can be done about them? Also on Tuesday, fashion, architecture, visual arts and media.

### on Wednesday

Bridget Jones's diary continues to chronicle the encounters and exquisite embarrassments in the life of Britain's most-read spinster. Plus: the midweek travel section, your money, finance

and law. In our back pages, Martin Newell, Britain's leading rock poet, and Neil Kerber, one of the country's funniest cartoonists, present their views of the modern world.

### on Thursday

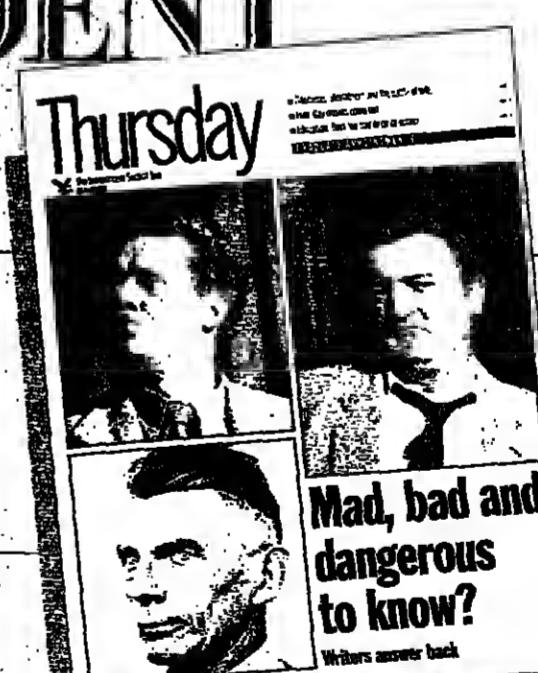
All our regular features, including Virginia Ironside's Dilemmas, John Walsh's column, plus film, education

and graduate plus. In the back pages, William Hartston's history of the world in 10½ inches

### on Friday

24Seven - a new 20-page pull-out-and-keep entertainment and listings section. Including a complete day-by-day planner for the week ahead, plus

seven-day TV, radio and satellite listings, ticket offers and informed comment on the week's highlights. Plus: eight pages of pop and classical music.



Clinton  
driven  
to oil  
sell-off

BETTY CUNNINGHAM



Off the wall: A cobble in Calcutta, capital of Marxist-ruled West Bengal, works beneath a clutch of election campaign slogans

Indian general election: Front-runner attempts to temper Hindu extremism

## 'Mr Nice' strives to bottle genie of religious divide

TIM MCGIRK  
New Delhi

The man who may become India's next prime minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, was at his campaign headquarters in Lucknow when the phone rang. It was the Muslim film actor, Raj Babbar, calling.

He is Mr Vajpayee's main rival in this religiously charged campaign for a Lucknow parliamentary seat. Voting starts today, the second round of the Indian elections.

"He said that as an elder brother (an Indian term of respect) I should bless him. And so I did," said Mr Vajpayee, chuckling that his main challenger, and a Muslim at that, should seek blessings from the leader of a right-wing Hindu party that most Indian Muslims have learned to fear.

That is because Mr Vajpayee has a reputation as a bright, decent man, a liberal who keeps his distance from the Hindu extremists within the BJP who wave tridents and saffron-coloured flags and shout anti-Muslim slogans.

He is an accomplished ex-for-

mer minister with a natural, populist manner (he can sling himself on to a rope charpoy bed at a roadside tea-stall and have the crowd belly-laughing at his jokes). The only jab which his opponents can make against him is that he is not of his broad-mindedness, Mr Vajpayee may be "the right man in the wrong party".

When Hindu extremists tore down a 16th-century Mogul mosque in Ayodhya, igniting communal riots across the country, Mr Vajpayee is said to have wept and called it "an outrage", while other BJP leaders rejoiced.

But the "wrong party" may at last be right for Mr Vajpayee. The BJP seems to be as elastic as Hinduism, a faith which embraces a multitude of gods and seemingly conflicting practices. Having sensed that Indians have lost the stomach for the BJP's strident Hinduism after the 1992 riots and killings, the party is, apparently - transforming itself into Mr Vajpayee's more moderate image.

Mr Vajpayee may still appear at campaign rallies flanked by actors dressed up as heroes from the *Ramayana* epic, but his speeches are not about de-

stroying more Muslim places of worship but about matters that are closer to the common Indian: government corruption, over-population, and how economic reforms failed to reach the countryside.

Self-possessed and with a wry smile, Mr Vajpayee looks equally at ease whether he's greeting a visiting head of state or riding a bullock cart along the dusty campaign trail in Uttar Pradesh state.

In the likely event that neither the BJP nor the ruling Congress Party wins a clear majority, Mr Vajpayee is said to be the best bet for the largest party, with about 200 of the 543 parliamentary seats.

"We have no thoughts of forming a coalition, but if we fall short we'll seek support from the regional parties," said Mr Vajpayee, 69. At rallies, the grim-faced Black Cat commandos assigned to protect Mr Vajpayee seem genuinely to like him: they even grin at his jokes.

Mr Vajpayee insists he never wanted to be the BJP's candidate for prime minister, that he is a born inner, a misfit.

But shortly before elections, the party president, Mr Advani, was snared in a corruption scandal that was devised by the Prime Minister, Narasimha Rao, totripple his enemies.

Mr Vajpayee was clean and he stepped into Mr Advani's place. Electorally, it was probably a stroke of good fortune for the BJP that Mr Vajpayee got the job. Even Mr Advani admitted that he lacks his replacement's "mass" leadership.

But even if Mr Vajpayee has gained the respect of his film-star rival and other Muslims and moderates, he has failed to dispel the suspicion that many Indians feel towards his party. They say that the religious extremists within the BJP may not let Mr Vajpayee stray too far into the centre.

The BJP manifesto pledges to expand India's nuclear status, which will speed up its atomic arms race with its Muslim neighbour, Pakistan. Nor is there much chance of India

signing nuclear-disarmament treaties under the BJP. "We need nuclear weapons to protect India," Mr Vajpayee insisted. "We want to live in a nuclear-free world, but India cannot go along with this nuclear apartheid in which some nations have the bomb and others don't."

If elected, the BJP has said it will take a firmer stand against Muslim insurgents in Kashmir, though it is difficult to imagine how much tougher it could get: during this six-year revolt more than 20,000 Kashmiris have been killed by Indian security forces, human-rights monitors said. The BJP also wants to change the constitution, stripping away the special status held by religious and linguistic minorities.

Mr Vajpayee may also be under pressure from BJP traditionalists who want to shut the door on some multi-national companies, only recently allowed into India.

The BJP insists Indian values are being eroded by consumerism and loose western morality seen on imported Hollywood films and on Rupert Murdoch's satellite television beaming down to India.

## Australia in silent tribute to victims of massacre

ROBERT MILLIKEN  
Hobart

Tasmania stood still yesterday. The rest of Australia followed suit. At 10.30am, people from Queensland to Canberra, on farms and stock exchange floors, stopped and bowed their heads for one minute to honour the 35 people who died in the Port Arthur massacre last Sunday.

Outside St David's Anglican cathedral in Hobart men wept, women held each other for comfort, children clutched bunches of flowers. Police officers and soldiers looked bewitched at the enormity of the horror that has shaken the country. They had erected stands to accommodate 2,000 people outside the cathedral but thousands more came and sat in silence, forming a sea of faces along the narrow street as the tolls of St David's tolled and a lone piper played while the grieving families of the victims aived for the memorial service.

Inside the fine, stone cathedral another 1,000 people, including the country's political leaders, gathered. From the pews, Sir William Deane, the governor-general, read a message from the Queen, offering sympathy and expressing the same stark and sorrow that she felt just two months ago over the massacre at Dunblane, Scotland.

The Rev Philip Newell, Bishop of Tasmania, could be seen speaking both for Duhane and for Port Arthur when he said: "The suddenness, the senselessness of the assault, the scope of the carnage has incised us in a sorrow that we've never known before."

Sony Rundle, the premier of Tasmania said: "No-one in our community goes untouched by its wickedness. The pain is etched in every face, in every anguished voice, in every grieving heart."

There were readings by Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist followers. None of the speakers tried to answer the hard questions of all, and the ones that will stay with Tasmanians for ever: How? Why? But, in its conservative, closely-knit community, where emotions are rarely displayed, the col-

lective outpouring of grief was a moving experience.

Before yesterday's service, Australia's three federal political leaders flew by helicopter to the massacre scene at Port Arthur, 60 miles south of Hobart. John Howard, the Prime Minister, Kim Beazley, the Labor opposition leader, and Cheryl Kernot, leader of the Australian Democrats, laid a wreath together on the steps of the Broad Arrow cafe, where the gunman shot dead 20 of his victims as they sat at tables.

The cafe takes its name from the emblem printed on the shirts of the 12,500 convicts who passed through Port Arthur's prison gates for almost 50 years until 1877. The cafe, once a happy rest spot for tourists as they explored the prison's ruins, is now closed, never to be re-opened. It is likely to be demolished and replaced by a memorial stone.

John Edwards, a carpenter at the tourist centre, finished painting the cafe's windows so that passers-by could no longer glimpse the blood-stained legacy of the carnage house that it became last Sunday afternoon.

I walked down a tree-lined road on which a teddy bear and three bunches of flowers marked the spot where one of Mr Edwards' colleagues, Nanette Mikac, and her daughter, Alannah, six, and Madeline, three, were shot dead at point-blank range. Mrs Mikac hosted night-time "ghost tours" of the ruins. Walter, her husband, was playing golf nearby when his family were murdered.

Like most staff at Port Arthur, Mr Edwards knew Martin Bryant, the 28-year-old former local resident who is accused of the massacre. "We always had an eerie feeling about him," he said.

Small groups of people arrived to lay flowers on the cafe steps. The old prisoners' parade ground, now a lawn, was dusted with autumn leaves. The harbour next to it glistened. Mr Edwards had worked into the early hours of Monday evacuating the 19 people injured in the shooting spree. "I feel helpless now," he said. "Helpless."

Letters, page 16

## Dixons NEW ADVANCED PHOTO SYSTEM

A new generation of cameras which make it so easy to take perfect pictures that Dixons actually guarantee it!



**KODAK ADVANTIX 3100AF COMPACT CAMERA**  
• 2-zone auto-focus.  
• Smooth flash with 'red-eye' reduction.  
• LCD panel.  
• Drop-in loading.

**£89.99**



**£109.99**

**PERFECT PICTURES - OR YOUR MONEY BACK - ON ALL ADVANCED PHOTO SYSTEM CAMERAS**

If you buy any Advanced Photo System camera with film from us, and have the film processed by Dixons, we will refund the full purchase price (including film and processing) if you are not completely satisfied within 30 days - no questions asked. Just return the camera complete with receipt, box and packaging in the condition it was sold.

THE EASY TO USE CAMERA  
THAT CHANGES THE WAY  
YOU SHOOT PICTURES

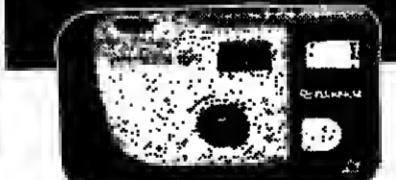
**EASY TO LOAD**  
Simply drop the cartridge into the camera.

**SUPERB PICTURE QUALITY**  
The new film is capable of storing information which can be communicated to your photo-finisher's equipment for improved picture quality.

**CHOOSE FROM THREE FORMATS**  
Choose the size and the shape of your photo. Choose from classic, HDTV or panorama formats.

**ULTRA COMPACT**  
Advanced Photo System cameras even more compact.

**BRITAIN'S BIGGEST RANGE  
OF ADVANCED PHOTO  
SYSTEM CAMERAS**



**£34.99**

Dixons Deal



**£59.99**

Dixons Deal



**£159.99**

Dixons Deal

**INDEX PRINT**  
Each processed film is returned with an index print, showing all the pictures.

**BACK PRINTING**  
Many of the cameras allow information, and even captions, to be printed on the back of each photo.

**FILM**

**FUJI NEXIA 40 EXPOSURE FILM  
200 ISO**  
**£5.49**

**FUJI NEXIA 25 EXPOSURE FILM  
200 ISO**  
**£4.79**

**KODAK ADVANTIX 25 EXPOSURE FILM  
200 ISO**  
**£4.49**

**KODAK ADVANTIX 40 EXPOSURE FILM  
200 ISO**  
**£4.99**

**DEVELOPING & PROCESSING**  
Dixons is the perfect choice for all your developing, printing and enlargement needs, offering unbeatable value. Whatever size or shape your pictures are, the cost remains the same, with our 24-hour service!

**25 Exposures, any format**  
**£5.99**

**15 Exposures, any format**  
**£4.99**

**40 Exposures, any format**  
**£6.99**

Whether your pictures are standard, panoramic or macroscopic size, or even a combination of them all, with our 24-hour service, the cost remains the same.

Dixons  
THERE'S A GREAT DEAL GOING ON

345 BRANCHES NATIONWIDE TEL: 0181-200 0200 FOR YOUR NEAREST BRANCH

**HOUSE INSURANCE**  
SAVE 50% OR  
UP TO 50% MORE  
e.g. LONDON & HOME COUNTIES  
£100,000 Buildings Sum Insured  
Premium Only £154.00  
LOWER Premiums in most Other Areas  
Tel: 0181 546 1102 NOW!  
Or phone your nearest branch or the local rate office  
0345 123111  
Hill House Hammond  
Cutting The Cost Of Your Insurance





## obituaries/gazette

# John Lorne Campbell

John Lorne Campbell of Cana was a Scottish patriot of unique stamp, a scholar of exceptional quality, and a generous friend to many both at home and beyond the shores of Scotland. His roots lay in the old heartland of the Scottish Kingdom, in Argyll, where his pedigree of the Campbells of Craignish and *Clann Tuarach* bear witness to the single-mindedness and fierce independence of spirit which was Campbell's own mark.

The eldest son of Col Duncan Campbell of Inverneill on Loch Fyne and his American wife, Ethel Waterbury, of New Jersey, he was educated at Cargill School, Edinburgh, and Rugby. He went on to St John's College, Oxford, to read Rural Economy under Professor Sir James Scott Watson and Celtic under Professor John Fraser of Jesus College, graduating in 1929 and receiving his MA in 1933.

An interest in Gaelic from boyhood was fostered by Fraser, the gamekeeper's son from Glenurquhart who became Campbell's mentor. Campbell began work while at Oxford on a Gaelic anthology which became his first publication, *Highland Songs of the Forty-Five*, in 1933. He always avowed that Fraser had taught him the principles and discipline of editing which subsequently served him in such good stead and naturally made him impatient of carelessness and low standards in such fields of scholarship.

The editorial apparatus of this work put up an important scholarly marker and presented a thesis which Campbell followed through his long career. When *Highland Songs of the Forty-Five* was deservedly republished by the Scottish Gaelic Texts Society in 1984, beside making amendments and additions he was able to restate with conviction after half a century:

... the rising of 1745 was the natural reaction of the Jacobite clans and their sympathisers in the Highlands against what had been since the coming of William of Orange in 1690 a calculated official genocidal campaign against the religion of many and the language of all Highlanders.

After Oxford, Campbell's career took a fresh and momentous turn. Invited to Barra to study crofting conditions and colloquial Gaelic, his arrival in the Outer Hebrides on 4 August 1933 marked the beginning of a long and extraordinary life's work of recovery and transmission of the Gaelic song, literary and linguistic record. Sharing in the coterie which Campion Mackenzie had established at Northbay in Barra, Campbell himself stayed with the exceptional John Macpherson, county councillor and post-

Campbell was also a pin-



Getting inside the tradition: Campbell became the pioneer of the modern collection and preservation of Scottish Gaelic song and story

Photograph: Tom Weir

neer of the student (like himself) to learn, not the stilted language of the literateurs and the grammarians, but a dialect of Gaelic, since "the dialects of the Outer Hebrides are more vigorous than the modern literary language, and contain many words and expressions that are not in the printed dictionaries".

Over a period of about 30 years of perseverance and intense dedication, he amassed a sound recording archive of some 1,500 Gaelic songs and 350 folktales. Approximately one-tenth of the recordings have been published, for example the 135 walking songs in three volumes of *Hebridean Folksong* edited as a collaborative effort with Francis Collinson from 1966 until 1981.

Campbell was also a pin-

ner of technical methodology. His recording work advanced in step with contemporary developments; beginning with an Ediphone Recorder using wax cylinders, he progressed to a Presto Disc Recorder, both obtained in New York as state-of-the-art equipment. He would often recall ruefully the difficulties and suspicion which he met with in trying to get his equipment (which has achieved so much for our culture) through the bureaucracy of customs.

Later, when magnetic tape recorders became the norm, Campbell used a Grundig Tape Recorder and a Philips Portable Recorder. Working alone in the field, he gained

some recognition of the importance of his task with a two-year grant of £250 from the Leverhulme Foundation in 1949.

The linking of Scotland and Nova Scotia was another facet of Campbell's innovative approach to Gaelic studies. Having begun productive recording work in Barra and South Uist in 1936-37, he then visited eastern Canada and Cape Breton in particular to discover the Gaelic oral tradition among the descendants of 18th- and 19th-century emigrants very much alive even after a separation of over 100 years. Single-minded but never narrow, he also recorded the history and traditions of the Micmac Indians, the

aboriginal inhabitants of the Maritimes Provinces, while he was in Nova Scotia. The significance of Cape Breton for Gaelic tradition was, in his own words, as a "Highland community where there are no lairds" and its richness is reflected in his own recently published *Songs Remembered in Exile* (1990).

Wishing to play a more active part in Hebridean affairs, John Lorne Campbell adopted the persona of laird and farmer when he bought the islands of Canna and Sanday in 1938, midway in the Minch between the mountainous seaboard to the east and the Outer Hebrides of the Uists and Barra to the west. He would observe that, on

a very clear day, the hills of Donegal can be seen from the highest point of the island. The spatial and temporal circle was complete, uniting the ancient culture province of medieval Scotland which so few have had the knowledge and imagination to grasp.

From the mid-1930s, Campbell was a tireless advocate of the need for public and academic recognition of the importance of the oral culture of the Scottish *Gaidhleachd*. He was one of the main instigators of FIOS, the Folklife Institute of Scotland (and its President from 1947), whose main objective was to lobby for official recognition of the importance and value of the Gaelic oral tra-

dition in Scotland and the urgent need for support in organising the recording of it by modern methods.

He himself developed the case for systematic collection of Gaelic folksong on a properly organised basis preferably by the endowment of a body in Scotland similar to the Irish Folklore Commission. The efforts of the Folklife Institute of Scotland together with other interested parties led to the creation of the School of Scottish Studies at Edinburgh University in late 1951. In contributing to the founding of this new archive, he endowed it with copies of more than 300 of his own wire recordings of traditional song.

Undoubtedly Canna with its

wealth resources could become a place of pilgrimage and a centre for advanced scholarly research in Celtic studies. Here we would be made aware of a reorientation of Scottish history from east coast, lowland, to west coast, Hebridean; and towards a baroque grandeur of Highland history where the source is not the product of a hostile Edinburgh and Westminster bureaucracy but an unresigned store ranging from the rich oral literature of an ancient people to distant European archives.

Hugh Cheape

**John Lorne Campbell**, Scottish Gaelic scholar; born Argyll 1 October 1906; FRSE 1939; OBE 1990; married 1935 Margaret Fay Shaw; died near Fiesole, Italy 25 April 1996.

## David Kelsey



Kelsey: out-pausing Macready

Such unexpected support for the poet's dramaturgy created a distraction for several minutes since the spectator repeatedly contradicted Macready's criticism until a member of the stage staff went up to the playgoer, who promptly left.

Had Kelsey himself inadvertently incited the incident during the run of his previous West End show, a short-lived, intimate revue which satisfied American values and attitudes? Seven-Bob-A-Buck, which had transferred from Hampstead to the Comedy, may have given the first to the critics for the crudeness of its satire, but Kelsey had stolen a notice or two.

"Paying customers, if any, will find what pleasure they can in... the well-bred languid embarrassments of David Kelsey," said one; and "David Kelsey strikes a succession of stage English attitudes which are often very funny," wrote another. Widely respected in the profession as a versatile and sympathetic character actor - ranging from Malvolio, Archie Rice and Sherlock Holmes to Trigorin in *The Seagull*, Professor Higgins in *My Fair Lady* and Crocker-Harris in *The Brownning Version*, Kelsey also held posts as resident director at the Northcott, Exeter, the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, the Royal, Northampton, and the Mar-

lowe, Canterbury, and helped to found a touring troupe, the Baroque Theatre Company, which gave work to newly qualified actors and technicians.

No one understood better the value of the largely underrated rep, and Kelsey seems to have worked as actor or director at most of them, from Pitlochry to Plymouth, Bromley to Basingstoke, Manchester to Newbury. In a recent tour of *The Boy Friend* he played the formidable Percy and staged a tour of his own musical about Elsie and Doris Waters called *Get 'n' Daity*.

Other writings ranged from a stage vehicle for the late - and some said great - Sonia Dresdcl as a snarling elocutionist, *Game for Two or More Players* (Farnham, 1973) to an impulsive funeral-parlour farce, *Now Here's a Funny Thing!* (Exeter, 1976); but if his pieces rarely struck gold they were never less than actable, especially for players unafraid to go "over the top".

Among more recent touring productions were revivals of the American musical *Barnum*, *Priesley's I Have Been Here Before*, and the pantomime *Cinderella* (King's, Edinburgh).

Adam Benedick

**David Kelsey**, actor, director and playwright; born 16 June 1932; died 4 April 1996.

lowe, Canterbury, and helped to found a touring troupe, the Baroque Theatre Company, which gave work to newly qualified actors and technicians.

No one understood better the value of the largely underrated rep, and Kelsey seems to have worked as actor or director at most of them, from Pitlochry to Plymouth, Bromley to Basingstoke, Manchester to Newbury. In a recent tour of *The Boy Friend* he played the formidable Percy and staged a tour of his own musical about Elsie and Doris Waters called *Get 'n' Daity*.

Other writings ranged from a stage vehicle for the late - and some said great - Sonia Dresdcl as a snarling elocutionist, *Game for Two or More Players* (Farnham, 1973) to an impulsive funeral-parlour farce, *Now Here's a Funny Thing!* (Exeter, 1976); but if his pieces rarely struck gold they were never less than actable, especially for players unafraid to go "over the top".

Among more recent touring productions were revivals of the American musical *Barnum*, *Priesley's I Have Been Here Before*, and the pantomime *Cinderella* (King's, Edinburgh).

Adam Benedick

**David Kelsey**, actor, director and playwright; born 16 June 1932; died 4 April 1996.

## Rafael Orozco

The Spanish pianist Rafael Orozco was one of the most strikingly original talents to emerge on the international concert scene in the Sixties.

His earliest musical influences were his father and his aunt, from whom he received his first piano lessons. He was born in Córdoba in 1946; at 13 he entered the Conservatorio Superior in Madrid, and on graduating was fortunate to find in the Bulgarian pianist Alexis Weisseberg, who was then living in Spain, an outstanding teacher and mentor. Concerts in Spain and prizes at competitions there and in Italy followed, but it was not until 1966 when, at the age of 20, he won first prize at the Leeds International Piano Competition, that the possibility of making a world-wide career presented itself, and the following decade saw him performing and recording extensively.

The years following a big break - as winning first prize at Leeds was in the Sixties - are full of pitfalls; new repertoire, particularly concertos, must be learnt quickly and then performed for the first time in the harsh critical light of the concert halls; then straight in to the recording studio where the results are compared favourably or otherwise with veterans and peers alike. It said much for Orozco's talent and dedication

that he coped so superbly with these challenging fears. He always gave credit to Terry Harison for managing his career so carefully at this time and to the London pianist and teacher Maria Curcio-Diamond for her unconditional support and outstanding musical advice. He appeared regularly with nearly all the major orchestras under conductors including Barenboim, Maastricht, Muti, Previn, Chailly and Conzessioni, but always singled out the many performances with Giulini in other places, London, Chicago, New York and Berlin, and at the Edinburgh Festival, as being of particular importance to him during these years.

Orozco had the most formidable command of the instrument, and on those occasions when everything fell into place the results were electrifying: the savage glitter of the Second Prokofiev Concerto suited him perfectly and he succeeded as few others in uncovering the musical and emotional poignancy of Rachmaninov's Third. This was pianism of great distinction and commitment; his seemingly limitless energy and steely-fingered articulation set him apart.

Orozco never really liked living in London, which was his base after winning Leeds, and in 1974 moved first to Paris then a few years later to Rome, where he settled in a beautiful apartment overlooking the Trevi fountain. He later felt that, although personally much happier, he had perhaps made the break with London too soon, and by the early Eighties, though still performing extensively, a quiet period in his professional life set in; though this may not have been by design, it finally gave him time to study and think more deeply about his playing, particularly of composers he had hitherto avoided - notably Schubert. The results were beautiful and the concerts and recordings from these last years form the high-point of his musical achievement. The international critical acclaim for the Schubert works (the posthumous B Flat Sonata and *Wanderer* Fan-

tasia), Albéniz's *Iberia* and the complete piano music of Falla touched him and brought him great personal satisfaction.

It is these recordings together, perhaps, with the complete works for piano and orchestra of Rachmaninov, made earlier in his career, that will give future generations some idea of what made Rafael Orozco's playing special: pianistic refinement, colour, sensitivity to balance and pedalling, together with a remarkable ability to maintain control of a plethora of notes with elegance and what might seem like ease but was really the result of a very clear musical intelligence, concentration and hard work.

He was a delightful person - very Andalusian in both appearance and a warm, generous and supportive colleague, as I personally experienced on many occasions. He listened to others with interest and perception, showing infectious joys and enthusiasm in front of good playing and a cool contempt for the second-rate and shabby that he felt was all too often offered to the public.

His final concert was in Japan last November.

Peter Bittell

**Rafael Orozco Flores**, pianist; born Córdoba, Spain 24 January 1946; died Rome 24 April 1996.

## BIRTHS

**HARPER-DONNELL**: On 26 April, in Chicago, to Sarah and Peter, a daughter, Caroline Emma, a sister to Imogen and Giles.

## DEATHS

**JOHN H.**, born Haslingden 17/8/30, worked for NHS in Lancashire, Bath, Winchester and Dartford. Died suddenly at home in Sevenoaks on 23 April 1996. Massed by Cecile, Paul, Ann-Marie, Kate, Josephine, Bryan and many nieces and nephews. Burial at St Thomas of Canterbury, Sevenoaks, on 1 May 1996 as an Anglican service.

**ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS**: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, Diamond Jubilee Royal Coat of Arms Society of Great Britain, and President, Royal Society of the Royal Collection. Attended the Royal Collection Ball at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London, W1, on 18 April 1996. The Queen's 90th birthday, 11 May 1996.

## Births, Marriages & Deaths

**BIRTHS**  
noon. Followed by interment beside his much-missed children Jane and Damian at St Mary's and Blessed John Southwark, Southwark, near Peckham, on 1 May 1996 at 3pm. Deceased in Chelmsford, Essex, on 27 April 1996. Interment at St Thomas of Canterbury, Sevenoaks, on 1 May 1996 as an Anglican service.

## Forthcoming marriages

**MR R. J. BOLTON** and **MISS H. M. THEARLE**. The engagement is announced between Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Thearle, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Bolton, of Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire.

## BIRTHDAYS

**MR GEN DAVID ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR**, 69; **DR ROBERT ANDERSON**, Director, British Museum, 52; **MR CLIFF MARSH**, Royal Society of the Royal Collection, 60; **SIR JOHN BARNESLOUGH**, 78; **MR THEODORE BATE**, actor, 72; **PROFESSOR NEIL BUXTON**, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hertfordshire, 56; **THE RIGHT REV BRIAN CARMERON**, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, 56; **SIR JOHN NEVILLE**, actor, 71; **MR ARTHUR SIR IAN PEDLER**, 70; **MRS DEWEY PR**.

**MARCO M&P**, 42; **LORD SIEVE OC**, barrister, 66; **SIR RONALD SINCLAIR**, former judge, 93; **DAME NANCY SPENDER**, former director, WRAF, 90; **MR JON FOULD**, chairman, Halifax Building Society, 64; **MR PETER FOSTER**, architect, 77; **SIR CAMERON FRASER**, former chairman, Scottish Television, 73; **SIR JAMES HAMILTON**, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, 73; **DR PATRICK HILLERY**, former President of the Irish Republic, 73; **PROFESSOR SIR ROBERT HONEYCOMB**, metallurgist, 75; **MR ENGEHLBERT HUMPERDINK**, rock singer, 64; **MR CLIVE JENKINS**, trade union leader, 70; **MR MICHAEL LASER**, economist, 66; **GENERAL EDWARD LEWIS**, 80; **BARON MANNING**, 80; **MR RICHARD LINDNER**, 80; **DR MALCOLM LIPKIN**, composer, 64; **Mrs PEGGY MOUNT**, actress, 50; **MR JOHN NEVILLE**, actor, 71; **MR ARTHUR SIR IAN PEDLER**, 70; **MRS DEWEY PR**.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS**, London WC2; **PROFESSOR MICHAEL WALTER**, former director of the FBI, 1972, Sir Michael Murray Horner, actor, 1995. On that day: the Authorised Version (King James) of the Bible was published, 1611; in Germany, trade unions were banned, 1933; Queen Elizabeth II sailed from Southampton on her maiden voyage, 1959. Today is the First Day of St Albans, Saint Eustace's or Hesburgh and Zoe; St Michael, St Waldebert and St Willibald, 63.

## ANNIVERSARIES

Births: Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia, 1727; Sir Humphry Davy, chemist, 1778; Jerome Klapka Jerome, writer, 1889; Baron Maurice de Robichaud, aviator, 1892; Harry Lillis "Bing" Crosby, singer, 1904. Deaths: Leopoldo de Alcántara, painter, sculptor and scientist, 1519; Louis Charles Alfred de Musset, playwright, 1857; Nancy, Viscountess de la Motte, 1857.

## LECTURES

National Gallery: Tom Parsons, "Spring Chickens" (I); Veronese, "Christ addressing a Kneeling Woman", 1pm. Royal Society: Michael Faraday, "Regimes of Tolerance", 7.30pm. Exeter University: Lord Alexander of Weeconie OC, "Business, what is its role in society?", 6pm. University College London, London, WC1: Professor Maria Fitter, "Painful Beginnings: studies in foetal and infant sensations", 7.30pm. Royal Society of Literature, London W2: Jenny Uglow, "Fielding, Grub Street and Canary Wharf: some beginnings of literary journalism", 7pm.

## LUNCHEONS

Newspaper Society: Sir Peter Middleton delivered the Gresham Special Lecture, "Banking Today" yesterday evening at Guild Hall, London EC2, and was the guest of honour at a dinner given afterwards at Barnard's Inn Hall, London EC1, by Sir Francis Baden-Powell, Chairman of the Council of Gresham College.

# Girls get

Girls are beating boys in exams. Young women have moved into former male preserves like the professions. Feminism has brought greater equality. But is it also leading more women to resort to physical violence? **Rebecca Fowler** reports

**T**here is something uniquely shocking in the image of young women using physical violence against their own sex. We have come to expect violence from boys. We had better get used to more of it from girls.

Scant details have emerged of the events that led up to Louise Allen 13, lifeless, being rushed to hospital, reportedly after she was set upon by a group of girls "like a pack of animals" after she left a funfair close to her home in Corby, Northamptonshire, on Monday evening. Even in a violent age the news of her death was met with disbelief.

For the community who knew Louise, her death is being treated as a terrible and isolated tragedy that has shaken the Roman Catholic school where she was a popular pupil. But it is bound to fuel concern over the increasing evidence that young girls are more violent, often to one another, than women of older generations. Of course, it is a myth that girls are little angels. Traditionally, they controlled their patch of the playground with manipulation and verbal abuse, including spreading rumours and excluding members of a group. But, until recently, they had not resorted widely to physical violence.

The rise in violent female crime and the increase in reports of female hooliganism suggests that girls are using violence with almost as much enthusiasm as boys. Women's lives have been transformed by a growing sense of equality with men, yet it is as if the next generation of women are taking up some of the darkest aspects of male behaviour and making it part of their own response to their frustrations and fears.

In the past five years female violent crime has risen by 12 per cent, four times the rate among men, and offences involving women carrying out assault, robbery, murder and drug-related crimes has increased by 250 per cent since 1973. Although the numbers remain small, with 9,500 women found guilty of violence against another person in 1994 compared to 5,300 in 1984, a clear pattern is emerging: women are becoming more violent.

Most disturbing are the signs of increased violence among younger women who, at the most extreme level, are forming menacing American-style gangs on some inner-city housing estates. (Elizabeth Hurley, the actress and model was famously mugged by such a gang in London last year.) In a survey by Demos, the independent think-tank, it emerges that in the 15 to 17 age group, girls are more likely to take pleasure in violence than boys, suggesting that we may have a new generation of female aggressors in the making.

Among the most disturbing recent cases were two 17-year-old girls who carried out a vicious attack in 1992 on their 70-year-

old neighbour, in which they strangled her with a dog chain; two women who tortured and burned a 16-year-old girl to death in Manchester; and a host of recent crimes in America, from where the trend of female gangs has already started to catch on.

Kidscape, a child protection charity, has seen an increase in the number of calls from girls who are the victims of violent attacks by other girls. The charity received 80 reports of violence in 1993, which rose to 97 in 1994 and to 119 in 1995, varying from kicking and pushing to one group attack in which a girl was pinned down in the showers by classmates who pushed a bar of soap into her anus.

Michel Elliott, director of Kidscape, says young women are getting a confusing

**Though women are becoming more violent, there is not yet a culture of violence like that which thrives among boys**

message: "A lot of girls think that to be emancipated one acts like a boy. There is a whole genre of films in which the heroine is violent," she says. "Combined with that, we don't explain the consequences of violence to girls in the same way that we do to boys, because we don't think we need to. They see someone get kicked in a film and get up. They don't understand the consequences."

The cultural backdrop in which women are portrayed as more assertive, and more aggressive, began to change most notably in the early Nineties. The film *Thelma and Louise*, in which two friends reap a trail of revenge against violent and oppressive men, appealed to an older generation of women who have fought for a hard-won sense of equality. Ms Elliott is among those who believe it conveys ambiguous messages to younger girls: "There is a tremendous role confusion for girls, but look at the role models we are giving them. We've gone from Doris Day to Drew Barrymore with a gun in *Bug Girls*. This is women trying to be more like men, but instead of taking the best traits, like assertiveness, they've gone for the worst violence."

Women have always been portrayed as talented practitioners of evil, but it is as if Lady Macbeth has finally taken up the dagger herself. *Thelma and Louise* was followed by a host of films with subversive, violent heroines including *Basic Instinct*, *The Last Seduction* and *Single White Female*. More recently, *Heavenly Creatures*

and *Tank Girl* both portrayed younger women who seized their independence through violence.

The 2,000-strong Demos survey of 18 to 34-year-olds made it clear that women had become more assertive. They are just as likely to travel, rock-climb and bungee-jump as men. There are now more female solicitors under 30 than males, and gradually women are ascending to the top positions in their professions. Women have also won the basic right to equal opportunities in work and education, something that was unheard of half a century ago.

But for a generation of women who have inherited the fruits of feminism there is a risk of also taking on the most negative aspects of a society once controlled exclusively by men. Heart disease and alcoholism are rising in women, female harassment against men is also on the increase, and the early evidence suggests the connection between violence and poverty is as strong in women as it is in men.

Nick Winkfield, a partner in MORI, the opinion polling organisation which conducted the research for Demos, says: "Women in the lower social groups are much more tolerant of violence and more willing to use force to get what they want, compared to well-off women."

Women who have committed atrocious and notorious crimes, from Myra Hindley to Rosemary West, have been dismissed as so far beyond the pale that it is impossible to draw conclusions from their actions. But the steady increase in violent crimes among women, especially those in their teens, is forcing a reassessment of the relationship between women, violence and power.

Those who work with children believe that the most significant factor in the rise in female crime is the exposure of all young people to violence. Peter Wilson, director of Young Minds, which campaigns for children's mental well-being, explained: "Women may have become more assertive, but across the genders violence is often the response to a violent upbringing, combined with the fact that children are now exposed to a host of violent images on television."

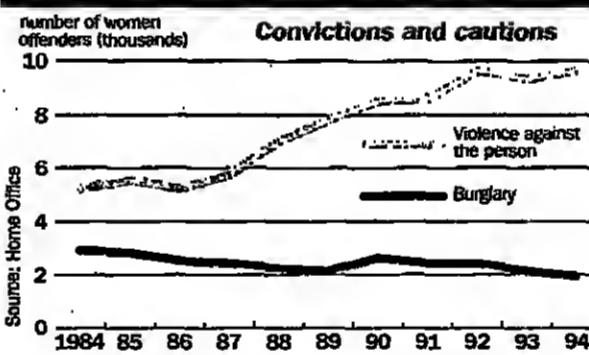
Despite the increase in female violence, it is significant that girls are still reluctant to be known to be violent. Research at Sheffield University into hooliganism among 7,000 children suggests that girls are just as likely to use physical violence when they are bullied as boys, but they are ashamed to admit to it. Although women are becoming more violent, there is not yet the equivalent of the macho culture of violence that thrives among boys. That reluctance to boast about violence may offer some hope of containing the rise in female aggression. But the statistics suggest that female violence may well be here to stay – in which case the playground is set to become an even more frightening place than it already is.



Bitter fruit? American gang violence has influenced girl gangs in Britain

Photograph: Nancy Siegel/Katz

## How women are becoming more aggressive



## Taking pleasure in violence

Females

Males

\*The index was derived from responses to questions asked of 1,521 people in 1994. Options included: "Do you agree that violence can sometimes be exciting?"; "Do you agree that it is acceptable to use physical force to get what you want?"

Research by Ben Summers and Claire Altree

## DIARY

### So, what's new, poltergeist?

Should you ever be so unlucky as to fall prey to a poltergeist, rest assured no one score. Even in the shadiest world of the paranormal good taste still prevails.

The *Phantom of the Opera on Ice*, the glitzy musical production currently touring the country on skates has, I hear, been plagued by a mysterious curse – the phantom of *The Phantom*. Just before the opening night last November, the generator broke down and musical equipment was stolen. The curse struck again in Southsea, when the refrigeration inexplicably packed up – no minor snag for a production staged entirely on ice. Most recently, the poor beleaguered production manager's new bicycle was stolen.

When the show reached the capital last weekend, staff steeled themselves for the ghouls' next move. Sure enough, the night before the show was due to open, two huge trucks of equipment were broken into – and the special nuts and bolts

needed to build the rink spirited away. Catastrophe! Emergency replacements flown from Glasgow saved the day – but one mystery remained.

Why were all the cassettes of the musical's music, also stashed in the truck, not taken? There can be only one answer. Phantom's composer is one Roberto Danova – a man responsible for writing hits for, among others, Engelbert Humperdinck and Tom Jones (above). Evidently, even poltergeists have some musical standards.

### Life is sweet and sour for Mike Leigh

Even eminent film makers can be too authentic for their own good, I am afraid. So the director Mike Leigh has

discovered, to his cost, while making his latest movie. The film, a student saga set in the 1980s, is currently being shot in Camden, north London. Most of the action takes place in a flat above a Chinese restaurant. All well and good, so far, but it seems that Leigh, a stickler for realism, had taken it a step too far.

The Chinese restaurant set, with its impeccably researched Eighties prices on display, has proved irresistible to the good folk of Camden. Passers-by

spotting the uncommonly cheap eatery, could scarcely believe their eyes – or their luck. Word quickly spread, and enraged rival local Chinese restaurateurs soon complained about unfair competition – and reported the illegal business to the council. In turn, Camden fired off a letter berating the owner of the premises for not having a licence. Stand by for Leigh's next supremely well-researched movie – about warring inner-city Triad gangs and uppity council officials.

Mad? I'm bloody livid

## STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSES MOUTH FARMING NEWS

### A little Highland bull for the digestion

Local readers of *Farming News* will doubtless have spotted a subtle change in the weekly's ad campaign. The picture may be the same old stuff – but the old slogan has been hoisted out. "When the BSE scare broke," explains the owner, Alan Whibley, "our first thought was to drop our long running advertising campaign, for fear it would offend readers." It is not terribly hard to see why – for across the shot of the Highland bull ran the unfortunate slogan: "No bull". A less sensitive suggestion in such troubled times would be hard to imagine.

But how much worse it would have been if *Farming News* had scrapped the bull! No self-respecting farmer you could possibly be seen to kill its own cattle – let alone a Highland bull which is typically reared on grass, with a low exposure to BSE. "The Highland bull is a safe animal, from a safe breed, destined for preventive slaughter and destruction," stresses Mr Whibley, coming with reassuring confidence. So, "Mr Whibley winds up with a well-timed flourish: 'So is his'

### Inspirational India

The late entries of Mohamed al-Fayed into Britain's party political race have set all kinds of alarm bells ringing in high places. Are eccentric billionaires going to hijack our great democracy, in another sorry step down the road to US-style elections?

Nonsense! We should, Eagle Eye believes, take heart from such goings on – and hope, one day, that they will bring us the kind of electoral choice enjoyed by the lucky citizens of India. The sub-continent's current poll feature, among others, a much promised better living conditions for India's third sex, a low-caste sweeper standing on a platform for bringing back opium cultivation, and a Hare Krishna holy man who will, if successful, throw out all politicians over the age of 45. If we had choices like that in Britain, the polling booths for the local elections would, for once, be really busy.



Save money on your home insurance and spend a little extra on your home.

### Either way, they win

The Office of Fair Trading, the department charged with ensuring fair play for the consumer, clearly takes its role very seriously. Indeed, in a drive to maintain the highest standards of balance, it has recalled one Mark Kram to the press office after his two-year sojourn in another department. What better spokesperson for fairness than a man whose very name can be read both ways? Could it even be that his palindromic qualities were the key to his reappointment? True to form, Mr Kram declined to respond until he'd checked the proper direction, so to speak, of his reply. Then came a splendidly balanced pronouncement: "My appointment shows the even-handedness of the office."

EAGLE STAR

Direct

0800 333 800

Phone for a free quote weekdays 9am-7pm, Saturday 9am-2pm. Not available in Northern Ireland.

Eagle Eye





# MMC leak inquiry focuses on Offer and OFT

MICHAEL HARRISON

The DTI inquiry into the leaking of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on two takeover bids in the electricity industry is focusing on the Office of Electricity Supply and the Office of Fair Trading.

The two regulatory bodies are among only a handful of organisations and individuals that received advance copies of the highly sensitive document. Fewer than a dozen copies of the confidential report are

thought to have been circulated ahead of the Trade and Industry Secretary Ian Lang's announcement last week that he had decided to block the two bids by National Power and PowerGen for regional electricity companies.

Copies of the final report - which included highly sensitive commercial information that does not appear in the published version - were sent to two regulatory bodies, the five members of the MMC panel that conducted the inquiry and

the Department of Trade and Industry.

It is not thought that the report was circulated to any other government departments with the possible exception of the Treasury.

A political storm blew up when extracts from the report appeared in the *Economist* magazine. The DTI demanded the return of the document but Adam Raphael, the *Economist* journalist, refused to comply. The DTI has since obtained an injunction preventing the

magazine from publishing further extracts from the report.

Mr Lang was advised to refer the bids to the MMC by the director general of fair trading, John Bridgeman, and the director general of electricity supply, Professor Stephen Littlechild. In evidence to the MMC inquiry, Professor Littlechild said the bids should be blocked because of their potential detrimental effects on competition in electricity supply and generation. "The likely consequence would be less compe-

tition, higher prices and less effective choice for electricity customers," he said.

The MMC panel ruled by a majority of four to one that although the two mergers could be expected to operate against the public interest they should be allowed to go ahead subject to certain undertakings.

The dissenting member was Patricia Hodgson, the MMC's director of policy and planning, who argued that competition was insufficient and that if the mergers went ahead there

would be less competition and less chance of prices falling.

Whitehall sources said the leak was being pursued vigorously because of its seriousness and because of the highly confidential information in the un-published version of the report.

"On a scale of one to 10 this leak ranks somewhere near the top in terms of its seriousness," one source said. "Bits of MMC reports or individual pieces of evidence may have been leaked before but never an entire completed report." Ministers are

also thought to be concerned about the leaked report being stolen and sold to the highest bidder, because of the commercial information in it.

The leak inquiry is understood to have cleared the DTI and the five members of the MMC panel. In a letter to the *Economist*'s editor Bill Emmott, the head of the DTI's Consumer Affairs and Competition Policy Directorate Paul Salvage said the report was "the property of the Secretary of State" and must be returned.

## 500,000 in record rush to register for Railtrack

PETER RODGERS

Business Editor

A record 500,000 potential investors registered in the seven days up to Monday night for the Railtrack share sale, a bigger final week rush than any in any other privatisation.

The Government announced yesterday that it expected Railtrack to fetch between £1.75bn and £1.95bn as Clare Short, the Labour shadow transport secretary, labelled the sale an "act of vandalism" and Jimmy Knapp, leader of the RMT rail union, called it a "rip-off". The Liberal leader, Paddy Ashdown, said: "The Government has undervalued the railways."

But Sir George Young, the transport secretary, said "some of our critics spend half their time saying we are going to buy in the market and others recommending purchase even at the top end of the expected price range."

Retail investors will be offered a 10p discount on the first instalment, setting their price range at 340p to 380p on the fully-paid shares and 190p on the first instalment - a 20p discount on the minimum investment of 200 shares. Institutions will pay 350p-390p a share, with a first instalment of 200p.

The Government has loaded the offer with goodies to offset the anti-privatisation campaigns by Labour and other opponents of the sale.

This makes the return in the first year highly attractive, especially to private investors, with advisers pointing out that the annualised yield up to Feb-

morrow on the basis of a book-building exercise with institutions.

Analysts were divided yesterday after seeing the full prospectus, with some saying they were telling their clients to wait until after the sale to buy in the market and others recommending purchase even at the top end of the expected price range.

Retail investors will be offered a 10p discount on the first instalment, setting their price range at 340p to 380p on the fully-paid shares and 190p on the first instalment - a 20p discount on the minimum investment of 200 shares. Institutions will pay 350p-390p a share, with a first instalment of 200p.

The Government has loaded the offer with goodies to offset the anti-privatisation campaigns by Labour and other opponents of the sale.

This makes the return in the first year highly attractive, especially to private investors, with advisers pointing out that the annualised yield up to Feb-



Rush hour: Rory Tapner (left) of SBC Warburg, global co-ordinator, Sir George Young and James Sasoon, also of Warburg. Photograph: Geraint Lewis

ruary next year when the interim dividend is to be paid out at 25 per cent for retail investors eligible for a discount.

This comprises a final dividend in the autumn to be paid out of last year's profits - made while in the public sector - the interim dividend in February and the 10p-a-share discount on the first instalment. Before tax, these give a gross 18.8 per cent return on the part-paid price of 190p in the first nine months.

The net final dividend after tax

will be 13.75p. It is expected the interim will be half as much.

James Sasoon, a director of SBC Warburg, the global co-ordinators of the sale, said the 500,000 registrations last week in the electricity generating companies last year, privatisations twice the value of Railtrack.

The Government said at least 30 per cent of the shares would be allocated to retail investors, but Mr Sasoon said "we could go north of 30 per cent and above twice the demand is there".

Advisers believe that on the

basis of the registrations so far, the retail allocation could exceed 40 per cent even if it does not reach the maximum possible 50 per cent.

In most past privatisations, at least 30 per cent of registrants have ended up applying for shares, and at that level the retail part of the offer would be about twice subscribed.

Rory Tapner of SBC Warburg said that the roadshow of institutions in California earlier this week had produced "good

investment Column, page 20

## Chairman's wife sells £13.5m stake in Lloyds Chemist

NIGEL COPE

The wife of Allen Lloyd, the chairman of the Lloyds Chemists chain which is the subject of a body contested £650m takeover battle, sold her entire shareholding in the company yesterday, raising £13.5m.

Allen Lloyd sold 3 million shares at 450p, though the company denied the sale was related to the two bids for the group from Gebe of Germany and the UK's Unilever. The company said Mrs Lloyd had disposed of her stake "solely with the view of diversifying her assets".

The latest revelations come after an extensive communications exercise by Mr Miller Smith.

However, the sale will be viewed as an attempt by the con-

trolling family to lock in profits ahead of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigations into the two bids. The shares dropped 4p to 465p on news of the sale.

Allen Lloyd retains 6.11 million shares worth £28m and has confirmed yesterday that he has "no intention" of selling his stake, "at least until the outcome of the MMC inquiry into the twin bids from Gebe and Unilever".

Both bids lapsed in March when they were referred to the MMC. The British government said both bids raised competition concerns in the wholesale and European drugs markets.

The MMC must report its

findings by the end of June and the final DTI announcement a month later. It is possible that both bids will be blocked, which would cause a sharp fall in the Lloyds Chemists shares price.

The prolonged bid battle for Lloyds has been supporting the shares though recent results have been disappointing. Last month the company warned that costs and uncertainties associated with the bid would hit this year's results.

First-half profits fell from £2.6m to £2.5m but the management said the full-year figures would be affected by bid costs of £4m and further losses in its drug store outlets.

## ICI looks outside for top managers

MAGNUS GRIMOND



Policy shift: Charles Miller Smith wants new blood

group. Historically, ICI has recruited its senior staff from within. One insider said yesterday: "This change has never been stated before. ICI has always been a company which has grown its own talent internally. This is the first time in [my] eight years with the company that anyone has been so straightforward."

Before Mr Miller Smith arrived, appointments from outside the group at senior levels were rare. The arrival of Colin Short from Chevron as finance director caused quite a stir in the late 1980s. He has since moved on to become chairman of United Biscuits.

After less than a year as chief executive and an extensive review of the business involving management consultants McKinsey, Mr Miller Smith has now said he wants to get new blood into the company. This will mainly affect

the operating businesses below main board level, which include paints, explosives, acrylics and adhesives and polymers.

He has said he wants to get local people in on the ground in these operations, which span the world and are increasingly being moved towards the Far East. Around 30 to 40 executives will be recruited from outside.

But ICI sources played down the prospect of senior level redundancies. "I wouldn't think large numbers would be lopped off immediately, but we would be seeking to recruit people over a period of 18 months," the source said.

The latest revelations come after an extensive communications exercise by Mr Miller Smith.

Comment, page 19

findings by the end of June and the final DTI announcement a month later. It is possible that both bids will be blocked, which would cause a sharp fall in the Lloyds Chemists shares price.

The prolonged bid battle for Lloyds has been supporting the shares though recent results have been disappointing. Last month the company warned that costs and uncertainties associated with the bid would hit this year's results.

First-half profits fell from £2.6m to £2.5m but the management said the full-year figures would be affected by bid costs of £4m and further losses in its drug store outlets.

## Bupa pays £68m for Greenalls' nursing homes

MAGNUS GRIMOND

group's return to the nursing home sector after selling its own 10 homes to Boddington for £27m in December 1994. It now regains the original 10 and picks up 20 more, giving it 1,251 registered beds, plus another 100 homes operated under a management contract.

Bupa beat off fierce competition to clinch the deal after the business was put up for sale by Greenalls following its £518m takeover of previous owners, the rival pub and hotel group Bodington at the end of last year.

It marks the healthcare

years, spending between £5m and £7m over that period to raise bed numbers to around 2,500. There would be opportunities to move out of the South-east of England, where most of the Country House homes are situated, both through purpose-built operations and acquisitions.

The move fits in with the group's strategy of widening its scope, he said. Last week it launched Bupa FutureCare, a new form of insurance which provides nursing care for people

when they can no longer look after themselves.

Greenalls chairman and chief executive, Andrew Thomas, said: "Country House is an excellent business, but nursing homes are not an area in which we would wish to invest further."

The proceeds would go to repay debt and invest further in the group's pub and hotels, he said. The group has set itself the target of cutting gearing from just below 75 per cent immediately following the Boddington purchase to under 70 per cent

by this September. The full £68m proceeds would cut that figure to 63 per cent, but it is expected that Greenalls will reinvest up to half the total in the business.

Investment is likely to be skewed towards the restaurant and hotel divisions. Greenalls owns 165 restaurants, including the Miller's Kitchen and Henry's Table brands and the 45-strong Premier Lodge chain, which ranks behind Orlando's Travelodge and Whitbread's Travel Inn in size.

Greenalls shares added 8p to 217p yesterday.

## 'Independent' reporter wins accountancy award



Roger Trapp: 'Always searches out those who have fresh perspectives' Photograph: Edward Webb

Roger Trapp, the *Independent*'s editor of finance and law, has been named Accountant Journalist of the year for 1995 by the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.

Presenting the award at a lunch in London yesterday, Lord Barnett, chairman of the adjudication panel, said Mr Trapp maintained a consistently high standard of journalism across the broad spectrum of financial and management issues he covered.

"There is a refreshing clarity

and lightness of touch about his writing. Whatever the topic, he always searches out those who have fresh perspectives and something of interest to say.

He explains the relevance of issues to his readers in an imaginative and relevant way."

Mr Trapp, who has been runner-up on three previous occasions, received a silver salver and a cheque for £1,000.

Robert Bruce, accountancy correspondent of the *Times* and last year's winner, was runner-up.

STOCK MARKETS					
FTSE 100			Dow Jones* Nikkei		
1995/96 High 3806.00			1995/96 Low 3539.50		
1995/96 Change +11.90	-0.3	1995/96 Change +11.90	-0.3	1995/96 Change +3.91	-0.7
1995/96 Pct Change +0.3%	-0.1%	1995/96 Pct Change +0.3%	-0.1%	1995/96 Pct Change +1.0%	-0.2%
1995/96 Total Return 25.30%					
* 1995/96 High 2520.00					
1995/96 Low 2140.00					
1995/96 Change +380.00					
1995/96 Pct Change +15.0%					



## COMMENT

**'With a litigation culture developing to rival that of the US – even landscape gardeners now feel obliged to take out professional indemnity cover – it is understandable that professionals want to avoid the principles of joint and several liability'**

## M'learned friends set up a protection scheme

If you can't sue 'em, then join 'em is the expression, n'ud. There is an exquisite irony in the news that Dibb Lupton Broomhead and Linklaters & Paines are thinking of abandoning partnership for corporate or limited liability status.

For years law firms grew fat on fee income earned from helping aggrieved clients pursue negligence claims against their auditors. Until that is, the accountants decided to squirrel away the yacht, the Roller and the second home from the reaches of m'learned friends by incorporating.

It was inevitable that sooner or later the legal profession would go the same way. The floodgates may not yet have opened in the way they have with auditors. But the £610m claim Clifford Chance is facing from a group of Canadian banks over the collapse of Olympia and York is a harbinger of things to come.

With a litigation culture developing to rival that of the US – even landscape gardeners now feel obliged to take out professional indemnity cover – it is understandable that professionals want to avoid the principles of joint and several liability. After all, they hark back to a time long ago when it was reasonable to assume that all partners knew each other intimately.

Now, even a regional-based firm such as Dibb Lupton has well over 100 partners. Many City firms will have similar numbers spread around the globe. It is therefore not inconceivable that an individual could lose

not just his or her shirt but also the house and everything they own because of the acts of somebody they have never met.

Very few claims actually come to court, but the cost – in terms of money and management time – of dealing with the countless number brought because of the perception that their insurance cover gives them "deep pockets" can be huge enough to distract an organisation from its main purpose.

Dibb Lupton is seeking to convince us that its motivation is not to protect its partners' assets but to improve its long-term investment arrangements and give staff a share of the profits.

Pull the other one, as they say down at the Bailey. Let there be no mistake: the motivation is the desire for protection and the place the lawyers may seek it is Jersey, where the good burglers are dreaming up a new law that will allow professionals to be partnerships with limited liability at the same time. It would be more than a little unsettling to see some of our most famous legal names dashing offshore in order to avoid their pursuers. But it might be amusing to all those they have persecuted in the past.

### Circus and lip service rule the agm

British public companies have always tended to regard annual general meetings as an unnecessary irritant, like a nasty

dose of flu that comes round once a year. These days it is not just the inconvenience of having to answer to shareholders, informed and otherwise, that causes the irritation. Agms have long been a focus for pressure groups and single-issue politics – most of us remember Barclays and South Africa – but in recent years a growing number of worthy causes have come forward to use them as a platform for protest – Navajo Indians, Cedric the pig, Action Against Smoking, Uncle Tom Cobbleigh and all. One share buys you your passport to the meeting.

Occasionally, as happened yesterday at the British Aerospace agm, or earlier this year at Hanson, their antics reduce proceedings to the level of farce. When this happens it becomes an embarrassment and distraction not just to directors but to other shareholders too. Most of those who attend do so because they have invested in the company and want to know how it is doing. Those there for other reasons, however legitimate, get in the way of the proper purpose of the meeting, which tends to become unstructured, disorderly and sometimes a complete waste of time.

But it is hard to see how these groups could be excluded, even assuming that it is right to do so. Legislation against the obstructive minority always ultimately ends up harming the legitimate majority. When BAe attempted to curb the rights of shareholders – a move designed at least in part as a way of dealing with protest of yesterday's

variety – it was rightly sent away with a flea in its ear.

In Japan, the solution to the extortion gangs that used to plague annual general meetings was to declare that they all happen on the same day. Nobody would seriously suggest that as a possibility here but something plainly has to be done if this little enclave of the free market system is to survive.

Making the annual general meeting a more serious and prolonged event, much as they are in Germany, might be one way forward. In Britain they tend to be little more than an after-thought, lip service to the Companies Act and the idea of shareholder democracy. It is no surprise in these circumstances that they are being turned into a circus. A more vigorous, time-consuming and patient approach to these events is the way to go.

### The long knives appear at ICI

It was a sign of Charles Miller Smith's special status as an outsider that he did not join the ICI pension fund when he became chief executive, but opted instead for a large annual payment into his own pension plan.

As a company that has traditionally looked after its always very long-serving executives with a comfortable retirement, that certainly set him apart from the new standards set by an outsider with the help of McKinsey's.

ICI insisted that Mr Miller Smith had briefed senior executives on his intentions, but it is not at all clear that they knew the brutal arithmetic until they read their newspapers.

It is hard to believe that the way it emerged will boost confidence in Mr Miller Smith's plans to shake up a company that has only just completed the most radical reorganisation in its post-war history.

## Courtaulds Textiles shares dive

MAGNUS GRIMOND

Courtaulds Textiles saw its shares plunge yesterday as it warned of losses in the US and more redundancies at home in its second profits warning in little over four months. The textile group had £47m wiped off its market value after the shares slid 45p to 37.5p following comments by the chairman, John Eccles, to the annual general meeting.

Noel Jervis: Warns of more redundancies

had warned in December that its US business was being hit by destocking after US retailers and lingerie manufacturers over-estimated consumer demand in the run-up to Christmas. In February, it said the problem was likely to continue until the end of March.

Chris Burbidge of UBS said:

"I was not surprised by the style of the statement, but I was surprised by the degree. The company had made it quite clear that the States would be the problem, but the word 'substantial' had a fair old sting in it."

The US problems follow difficulties faced by Courtaulds Textiles and the rest of the industry last year after a sharp run-up in raw materials prices and weak consumer demand. That helped to cut underlying profits by 12 per cent to £40.4m in 1995.

Noel Jervis, Courtaulds Textiles' chief executive, said the group had left many of the problems of last year behind it, but, as it warned in February, the US destocking had continued.

There were now clear signs of improvement. The order pipeline was filling up as customers recognised that the destocking phase was coming to an end and, as a result, manufacturing activity was returning to a degree of normality.

However, he warned that the changing nature of the business would have an impact on jobs. The group has been running short-time working at its three US factories in the first quarter and recently laid off 100 of its 1,000-strong US workforce.

At home it has axed 600 to 700

jobs with the closure of two spinning and several small clothing factories in the first three months of the year.

Investment Column, page 20

Mr Eccles said the weak trading conditions in the US reported at the full-year results announcement in February "have proved to be more severe and long-lasting than previously expected. Additionally, lace markets in continental Europe have been softer since the turn of the year". The result for the group's continuing businesses in the first half of 1996 is now likely to be "substantially" below that of the previous year, with the US business showing a small loss, he said.

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

Analysts were yesterday surprised by the scale of the impact, cutting full-year profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m to £40m to £42m. Courtaulds

## business

## Railtrack is one to be aboard

## THE INVESTMENT COLUMN

EDITED BY TOM STEVENSON

An extraordinary surge of 500,000 registrations for the Railtrack retail offer over the last week coincided with yet another bout of bad publicity for the flotation. Leaked documents suggested that the prospectus estimates for repairing bridges and tunnels were billions of pounds too low.

On close examination, it all turned out to be a pretty meaningless comparison of chalk and cheese. But even the scary headlines seem to have failed to deter the army of potential retail investors from putting their names down for the application pack. Something has clearly been happening in the undergrowth over the last few days that even Railtrack's advisers cannot firmly identify.

One reason is the shorter than usual application period. But given the low-key advertising campaign, the most convincing theory was that the personal finance pages have been so solidly favourable for the last few weeks on the grounds that the yield on offer is irresistible.

Railtrack is to pay a 17.3p a share final dividend in the autumn. This will be followed swiftly by an interim next February worth about 8.6p. With a 10p discount on the first instalment the total benefit for retail investors is 35.8p, or 18.8 per cent on the 190p part-paid shares in the nine months to February.

Annualising this to 25 per cent over nine months, as some Railtrack advisers were doing yesterday, is not particularly meaningful for private investors going into this as a long-term yield stock rather than a quick punt. But even 18.8 per cent over the full year until the second instalment is due is handsome enough. This promise may have led to a belated snowballing of retail registrations, which reached 1.9 million at the close. If you assume conservatively that 30 per cent of registrants will apply for an average £2,000 a go, their £1.1bn of retail money will chase a minimum allocation of £550m, making it twice subscribed.

Since it looks as if the retail element of the sale will be enlarged above the minimum 30 per cent, cutting into the institutional allocation, that in turn gives SBC Warburg a useful lever. In theory, the retail offer could rise to nearly 50 per cent, and it is certainly likely to top 40 per cent. The prospect of a shortage of institutional stock in early trading should help along nicely the bookbuilding exercise that sets the price. It would not be surprising to see the gross dividend yield coming out well below the top of the 6.60 to 7.36 per cent forecast yesterday. A yield of, say, 7 per cent still puts Railtrack significantly above the water and electricity companies and BT.

With political risk from Labour looking less serious by the day, there is a very strong case to be made for Railtrack shares as a high-yielding utility stock. This is not one to miss.

## Pain continues at Courtaulds

It has been a dismal six months for Britain's textile groups. Last year the industry was caught between the rock of soaring raw material prices and the hard place of depressed consumer demand, exacerbated by the unusually warm summer. That produced a crop of profits warnings around the turn of the year, including one from Courtaulds Textiles, which as well as the problems at home, had to cope with the impact of destocking by US retailers.

Although it said in February that the problems across the Atlantic were likely to continue until March, it is clear from yesterday's new profit warning that the pain has continued longer than expected. The glitch stemmed from US

retailers and lingerie manufacturers being forced to run down stocks in November and December last year after over-estimating the growth in consumer demand last year. That naturally hit suppliers like Courtaulds Textiles, which supplies close to \$200m of stretch fabric and lace into this market, representing around 12 per cent of the group's sales.

But continued destocking in the first quarter has cut sales in the business by 30 per cent and it now looks as if the US operation will make a small loss in the first half. Given profits last time, that will represent a £6m turnaround from the first six months of 1995.

Analysts yesterday pared their profit forecasts by between £2m and £7m, with UBS now looking for around £42m for the current year. Whether that proves enough will depend on how the rest of the year turns out. Noel Jervis, chief executive, claims there are clear signs of a pick-up in the US. Orders are rising again as customers see light at the end of the destocking tunnel. Manufacturing activity is returning to normal and, meanwhile, the UK market is showing stirrings of life.

Even so, Courtaulds Textiles has a wall of credibility to climb before it can restore its reputation with the stock market. It has embarked on a rationalisation exercise. But its decision to move more manufacturing off shore has come late in the day.

The forward multiple of 12 and yield of 5.2 per cent may not be enough to sustain the shares, down 45p at 373p, in the short term. Unattractive.

## Sage, safe and sound

Think of a technology stock and it probably conjures up an element of glamour, leading-edge products set to transform our lives. In that context Sage, the accountancy software firm, may be something of a disappointment, as boring and predictable as many of the customers it serves. Its unbroken profits, however, is anything but dull.

Sage has built up a substantial following precisely because it is not prone to delivering the periodic profit warnings that dog the rest of the sector. Since being floated at the equivalent of 26p in 1989, it has hardly put a foot wrong and, in the last year the shares have outperformed a rising stock market by more than 100 per cent.

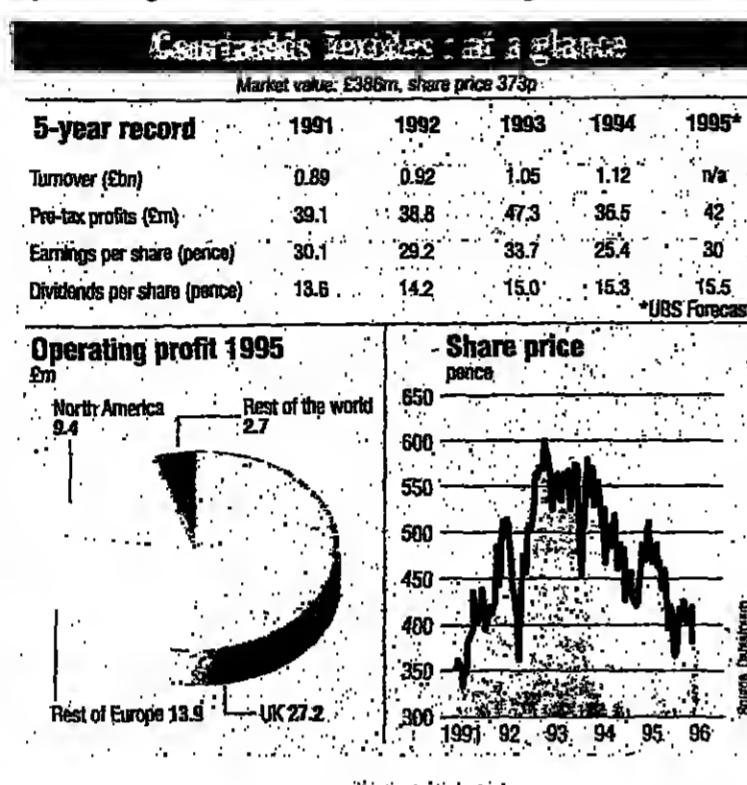
The Sage trick is to ensure that new customers become an annual stream of high-margin maintenance charges by signing them up for software upgrades, telephone helplines and training when competition is weakest.

Of Sage's 870,000 registered users, 164,000 are covered by these support-service contracts that now account for almost half of total income.

Given this highly visible earnings stream, it is hardly surprising the latest half-year figures created few waves. Pre-tax profits grew from £11.7m to £16.1m on sales 42 per cent higher at £71.8m. Significantly, new business in the form of primary software sales was 38 per cent ahead at £33.7m.

Although the UK accounts for the lion's share of profits, France is the largest revenue area and margins there should improve as a more marketing-led approach with emphasis on recurring revenues is applied. Further expansion in Europe is also on the cards.

UBS is sticking with its full-year pre-tax forecast of £30.3m, implying a p/e ratio of 23. The shares encountered some profit-taking yesterday, slipping 25p to 435p on the figures, but they remain among the safest bets in a notoriously volatile sector. The premium rating is deserved.



## Gardens lose lure for the Woolwich whistle-blower

## CITY DIARY

JOHN WILLCOCK

The whistle-blower who sneaked on Peter Robinson, the recently ousted chief executive of Woolwich Building Society, is now known throughout the society as "Mo the Grass". One allegation, of course, was that Mr Robinson had used the society's own gardeners to work at his house.

Sid is dead. Long Live Sid!

The advisers to the much-derided Railtrack float failed completely to conceal their glee yesterday as applications for the last week broke all privatisation records.

Contrary to the predictions of a cynical press, the small investor has not lost faith in such offers after all. Over half a million people applied for Railtrack shares in the week to 29 April, ignoring completely the "Sid is dead" headlines in the papers. One senior adviser to the float chorled yesterday: "Any publicity is good publicity."

Oxford United fanatic John Dunsmore is leaving NatWest Securities after three years to join Scottish & Newcastle, Britain's biggest brewer, as its corporate development director.

The 37-year-old has hopped between brewing

jobs and the City over the last decade. Before becoming NatWest Securities' deputy managing director of UK and European Equities, he spent three years with Burton on Trent brewers Marston Thompson and Evershed, the makers of Marston's Pedigree and other fine ales. Before that he was a brewing analyst at NatWest.

There is only one thing on Mr Dunsmore's mind at the moment, though: Can Oxford United win promotion from the Second to the First Division on Saturday by beating Peterborough?

The *Financial Times* had an intriguing headline on page 26 yesterday: "PowerGen is threatened with MCC referral." Howzat!

More musical chairs as Philip Kendall leaves Samuel Montagu after 12 years in its corporate finance department. He is reputedly receiving a handsome package, even by City standards, from his new employers, accountants Coopers & Lybrand.

He will head Coopers' public company advisory practice. Presumably the bean-counters have to pay over the odds since their drive to break into mainstream corporate finance is expected by the City to be a damp squib, although this may just be sour grapes.

Mr Kendall, 48, owns a large pile in Northamptonshire and is mad about Jaguar cars. A former colleague at Samuel Montagu mused yesterday: "I don't believe Coopers' car scheme will be providing him with the new Jaguar XK8".

## Kirk quits Iceland to join Peacock's ahead of float

NIGEL COPE

opportunity. The company has had its ups and downs but since it started expanding business has really been exceptional."

He added that the management had considered other options such as a trade sale but opted for a flotation.

Robert Peacock, chairman, and Hugh Child, managing director, own 80 per cent of the shares and there are no other family members in management positions. Venture capital funds hold most of the remaining shares.

Mr Kirk became a non-executive of Peacock's a year ago. It is thought that he will be buying some shares and will have options over others.

Peacock's plans to open at least 25 new stores this year and

opened its first store in Northern Ireland in March. Many are concentrated in the South-west but more have been opening in London recently.

Mr Kirk said the funds raised from the stock market listing would help back the expansion plans as well as releasing capital for the shareholders.

Peacock's was founded by Albert Peacock who traded from small market stores. Shortly before the war the business moved to Cardiff under his son, Harold. Peacock's has annual sales of £85m and employs 2,500 staff. Its accounts for the year to March are currently being completed.

Mr Kirk, 50, joined Iceland from Woolworth's in 1978 and was appointed managing director last year. Iceland said he would receive no compensation and would not be replaced. His responsibilities will be assumed by other directors, the company said.

Mr Kirk received a total of £255,000 last year, plus a pension contribution of £207,000. He also holds more than 400,000 Iceland shares which, at yesterday's price of 152p, were worth £643,000.

Iceland was part of Sir David Alliance's consortium which failed in its £1.1bn bid to acquire the Littlewoods empire last year. Under that plan Iceland would have taken control of Littlewoods' high street stores and N Brown, Sir David's mail-order firm, would have retained the catalogue business.



From food to clothes: Richard Kirk will not be replaced

## Lenders increase forecasts as house prices rise

NIC CICUTTI

Halifax Building Society is set to more than double its own forecast for house price rises for the remainder of this year, from 2 per cent up to 5 per cent.

The society is due today to announce that its house price index rose by up to 1 per cent in April, marking the ninth

consecutive monthly increase. Fresh signs of a gradual recovery in the UK property market were underpinned yesterday by Nationwide Building Society, which said its own house price index improved by 1.2 per cent last month.

The increase takes house prices to an 18-month high after the collapse faced by the

market for most of last year. Over a 12-month period, prices were 1.2 per cent higher.

Philip Williamson, corporate development director at Nationwide, said yesterday: "This month's rise represents a continuation of the positive trend that began last summer."

State agents' reports show increased interest from buyers

in most areas of the country, although a shortage of good quality property is holding back a potential increase in activity.

Prices reflect stronger demand for those desirable properties that do come onto the market."

Mr Williamson added that subdued levels of sales were still evident from statistics issued last week by the Inland Revenue,

which showed that the number

of transactions in March were pinned at about 90,000, similar to previous months.

He added: "More timely data such as new mortgage approvals are showing a slightly stronger increase in activity but, never the less, gains remain modest."

Ian Shepherdson, UK economist at HSBC, admitted yes-

terday that although new mortgage approvals had reversed the catastrophic falls last year, there had been little real progress.

He claimed the March figures may have been influenced by the increase in fixed rates.

"The slowdown in mortgage demand means the recent strength in house prices almost certainly cannot last," he added.

terday that although new mort-

gage approvals had reversed the catastrophic falls last year, there had been little real progress.

He claimed the March figures

may have been influenced by the increase in fixed rates.

"The slowdown in mort-

gage demand means the recent

strength in house prices almost

certainly cannot last," he added.

terday that although new mort-

gage approvals had reversed the catastrophic falls last year, there had been little real progress.

He claimed the March figures

may have been influenced by the increase in fixed rates.

"The slowdown in mort-

gage demand means the recent

strength in house prices almost

certainly cannot last," he added.

terday that although new mort-

gage approvals had reversed the catastrophic falls last year, there had been little real progress.

He claimed the March figures

may have been influenced by the increase in fixed rates.

"The slowdown in mort-

gage demand means the recent

strength in house prices almost

certainly cannot last," he added.

## Cigarette growth boosts BAT

TOM STEVENSON

City Editor



In focus: Lord Cairns says growth should be steady

Strong growth in world cigarette sales and a one-off disposal profit helped BAT to a 16 per cent rise in first-quarter profits.

The tobacco and financial services group's shares rose 7.5p to 510p as a result but remained well below the level at which they traded before a landmark legal settlement shattered investor confidence in the cigarette industry earlier this year.

BAT said at its annual meeting last week that it had spent £38m fighting tobacco-related legal cases last year. Yesterday it confirmed that it had "got used to heavy legal costs" as just another part of doing business in the US.

Lord Cairns, chairman, added: "It must be all too easy for shareholders to lose sight of

the opportunistic cases being brought against us."

Despite the cost of defending tobacco-related litigation, profits from tobacco trading rose 9 per cent to £38.8m, even compared with last year's strong first quarter. Returns were boosted by a 4 per cent rise in cigarette volumes and a 6 per cent rise in exports.

The continued strength of the cigarette arm boosted group profits at BAT from £516m to £600m. Excluding a £34m profit from the sale of the Chilean Malloca food operations, discarded as part of the group's focus on the core tobacco and financial services operations, profits rose 10 per cent.

Less spectacular was a 2 per cent increase in financial services trading profit to £25.5m, comprising a £13.9m contribution from general insurance and

£116m from life and investment operations. Farmers in the US was a strong contributor to profits and, while underwriting results deteriorated, thanks partly to bad weather, there were encouraging signs for the life industry.



## business

# Industry slumps but consumer spending soars

JOHN EISENHAMMER

Financial Editor

Manufacturing industry displayed yesterday the most depressing figures since the early days of the recovery in 1992, as consumer spending powered ahead, underscoring the split personality of the British economy.

The contradictory figures leave a decision on interest rates hanging on the balance. Pointing to the growing evidence of weakness, many City economists said that when the Chancellor, Kenneth Clarke, next meets Eddie George, Gov-

ernor of the Bank of England, on 8 May, the chances have increased of a further rate easing.

The outcome of today's local council elections, in which the Conservatives are expected to suffer extensive losses, will add to the political pressure on the Chancellor to fuel the feel-good factor.

"We still think interest rates are on hold as the weakness could still just be temporary, but the chances of a rate cut have increased," said Ciaran Barr at Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.

The April purchasing managers' index fell to 48.3 from 49.4 the previous month, while new

orders fell at the sharpest rate since September 1992, down to 47.1 compared with 49.9 in March.

The Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply said there had been no significant growth in the manufacturing economy in the past 12 months.

"It is a depressing outlook. If you take the headline figure, it is the worst since the 'green shoots' days of 1992," said Peter Thomson, CIPS director-general. Consumer goods manufacturers were the only companies reporting an upturn in production, while output of investment and intermediate goods declined.

The survey further demonstrates the split in the UK economy, with the manufacturing sector remaining weak," said Tom Rayner of Société Générale Strauss Turzilli. "The survey shows stock levels are not running down, as was previously hoped, but are actually building up, and suggests that it will be some time before there is any positive news on the UK economy."

At the same time, the weakness of the prices component in the poor purchasing data contained further positive news on the inflation front. It recorded a new low since 1991, suggesting further falls in official producer price inflation and ultimately retail price inflation are likely, according to Simon Briscoe of Nikko Europe.

The overall index suggests contraction rather than expansion in the economy for the third month running. There is no chance that base rates will rise in the month ahead, so the balance of probability is now that the next move will be down," he said.

If anything now the worry bere is over renewed inflation, fuelled by increases in commodity prices. Months of drought have pushed grain prices sharply higher, while petrol prices, driven by refinery stoppages, and a tight global market after the exceptionally severe winter, are 10 per cent higher than a year ago.

Complicating the forecasting equation, however, were consumer credit figures yesterday, which showed bank lending at its highest level in the first quarter since they were first surveyed in 1991.

Animal lovers can insure dogs, cats, even horses. Policies cover a range of accidents and

illnesses including vaccinations, fractures and other treatments.

Commenting on the sale, Ms Bloom said: "I'm delighted. The company has reached the stage now when it needs really serious investment. It's the right time."

Both Ms Bloom and Mr Simpson will remain involved in the company. Mr Simpson becomes chief executive of the new Cornhill subsidiary while Ms Bloom will remain a director in charge of marketing and promotion.

Ms Bloom, a former Veuve Clicquot Businesswoman of the Year, said she had no immediate plans to spend the money. "I'd like to be a lady who lunches, just for a while."

Pet Plan has seen a variety of

quirky claims over the years. Re-

cent claims include one for

Ricky, a Cavalier King Charles

Spaniel that was frightened by

a hound's noisy bark, spun into

the air and fractured its elbow

(claim for elbow fracture: £996.77).

A claim for a Wolfgang St

Bernard was even more painful.

The dog fell off a cliff onto a Devon beach, sustaining multiple

fractures (claim: £1,276).

Pet Plan's staff of 200 will re-

main at their headquarters in

Brentford, Essex. Cornhill said

yesterday that there were no pre-

sent plans to cut jobs at its new

subsidiary.

Cornhill already provides the

underwriting for Pet Plan's

range of pet insurance con-

tracts. Denis Loretto, a direc-

tor at Cornhill and chairman of

the new Pet Plan board, said

yesterday: "We have been very

pleased with the underwriting

of this portfolio since the be-

ginning of 1994 and have built

up a very beneficial partnership.

We look forward to achieving

even greater success under the

new arrangements."

Pet Plan, which provides cov-

er for all domestic pets, now has

about 400,000 policyholders.

The company achieved £1m of

premium income in 1993. This

grew to £22m in 1992 and

reached £40m last year. Last

month Pet Plan launched a

special credit card aimed at the

UK's animal lovers.

Pet Plan has 42 per cent of the

insured market, but has so far

only made a minor dent among

the UK's 6.8 million dogs, of

which just 1.2 per cent are in-

sured, and 7.2 million cats, of

which just 3 per cent have

covered.

Pet Plan also has 30 per cent

of the insurance market among

the UK's 450,000 horses.

Cornhill is part of the Allianz

Group in Germany, the largest

insurer in Europe. The com-

pany's gross general business

premium income reached £1bn,

while its pre-tax profits last

year reached £73.5m, 12 per

cent up on 1994.



Premium pets: Denis Loretto, a director at Cornhill and chairman of the new Pet Plan board, with Patsy Bloom yesterday. Photograph: Bill Johnston

## Cornhill buys Pet Plan for £32.5m

NIC CICUTTI

and NIGEL COPE

Patsy Bloom and David Simpson have made a spectacular 64.900 per cent return on the £500 they originally invested in starting Pet Plan 20 years ago.

The business, now the UK's largest pet insurance company, was yesterday sold to Cornhill Insurance for £32.5m.

The idea for the Pet Plan business came to Ms Bloom after she was hit by high vet bills for her pet dog. It has since become a kind of Bupa for pets, with policy sales of £40m last year.

Animal lovers can insure dogs, cats, even horses. Policies cover a range of accidents and

illnesses including vaccinations, fractures and other treatments.

Commenting on the sale, Ms Bloom said: "I'm delighted. The company has reached the stage now when it needs really serious investment. It's the right time."

Both Ms Bloom and Mr Simpson will remain involved in the company. Mr Simpson becomes chief executive of the new Cornhill subsidiary while Ms Bloom will remain a director in charge of marketing and promotion.

Ms Bloom, a former Veuve Clicquot Businesswoman of the Year, said she had no immediate plans to spend the money. "I'd like to be a lady who lunches, just for a while."

Pet Plan has seen a variety of quirky claims over the years. Recent claims include one for Ricky, a Cavalier King Charles Spaniel that was frightened by a hound's noisy bark, spun into the air and fractured its elbow (claim for elbow fracture: £996.77).

A claim for a Wolfgang St Bernard was even more painful. The dog fell off a cliff onto a Devon beach, sustaining multiple fractures (claim: £1,276).

Pet Plan's staff of 200 will remain at their headquarters in Brentford, Essex. Cornhill said yesterday that there were no present plans to cut jobs at its new subsidiary.

Cornhill already provides the

underwriting for Pet Plan's

range of pet insurance con-

tracts. Denis Loretto, a direc-

tor at Cornhill and chairman of

the new Pet Plan board, said

yesterday: "We have been very

pleased with the underwriting

of this portfolio since the be-

ginning of 1994 and have built

up a very beneficial partnership.

We look forward to achieving

even greater success under the

new arrangements."

Pet Plan, which provides cov-

er for all domestic pets, now has

about 400,000 policyholders.

The company achieved £1m of

premium income in 1993. This

grew to £22m in 1992 and

reached £40m last year. Last

month Pet Plan launched a

special credit card aimed at the

UK's animal lovers.

Pet Plan has 42 per cent of the

insured market, but has so far

only made a minor dent among

the UK's 6.8 million dogs, of

which just 1.2 per cent are in-

sured, and 7.2 million cats, of

which just 3 per cent have

covered.

Pet Plan also has 30 per cent

of the insurance market among

the UK's 450,000 horses.

Cornhill is part of the Allianz

Group in Germany, the largest

insurer in Europe. The com-

pany's gross general business

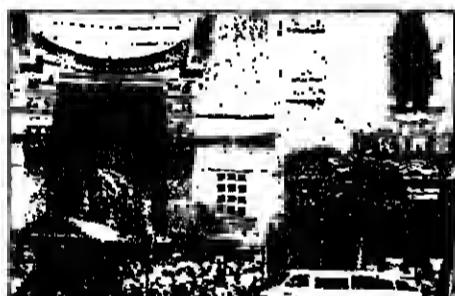
premium income reached £1bn,

while its pre-tax profits last

year reached £73.5m, 12 per

cent up on 1994.

# SEVEN EXOTIC HOLIDAYS TO BE WON WITH THE INDEPENDENT



## WIN A TRIP TO LOS ANGELES



Los Angeles City

and luggage is automatically transferred. Renowned as a quality airline, KLM offers dedicated Tourist and Business Class cabins. Long-haul passengers can experience its superior World Business Class service, offering a choice of meals, complimentary wines and champagnes, spacious seating and seven channels of in-flight entertainment. For

KLM reservations call, 0181 750 9000.

Four Seasons Regent Hotels and Resorts is the world's largest luxury hotel group. For further information on any Four Seasons Hotel or Resort worldwide, please call 0800 526 648 in the UK & Northern Ireland. Regent International Hotels can be contacted on 0800 282 245 in the UK & Northern Ireland.

**KLM**

and released the necessary acceptance and surgery. "It was like coming home," she said. "When I realised that

I before 11:27:27 are subject to additional fee of £12.50. Prices valid until 6/5/96.

Court of Justice found that the behaviour of the school directors breached the 1976 Euro-

pean Convention on Human Rights. The Government would have to amend legislation,

such as

ch  
v  
P

## business

## EMU - the key to the crucial German question



**ECONOMIC VIEW**  
FRANCESCO GIAVAZZI

In spite of the sceptics, EMU is sailing on. The Verona meeting of the European Union finance ministers, on 13 April, made more progress, filling in the remaining details of the single currency project. In the face of opposition from Sweden, Finland and the UK, the Ecofin Council decided that the new EMU will stabilise exchange rates in Europe until all national currencies will have ceased to exist. To accommodate national pride, it was also decided that the new currency, the euro, will bear on one side a national effigy - Christopher Columbus, Leonardo da Vinci, Marie Curie or the Queen - while

European symbol will appear on the back. This is going to be a long way from just a few months ago, when the sceptics were denying that the EU would be able to agree on name for the new currency.

Why are the sceptics constantly wrong? Some are wrong because they fail to understand that the project has much more to do with politics than with economics. Others recognise that politics is what is driving EMU, but they fail to understand the important political issues on the Continent.

The "economists" keep repeating that the Maastricht criteria - the conditions for being admitted to the single-currency club - make no economic sense, and that the treaty must be rewritten from scratch. Of course the criteria make no economic sense! But macro-economics can do very little to help you understand the treaty, as argued in a recent report from the Centre for Economic Policy Research, *Flexible Integration: Towards a More Effective and Democratic Europe*. The four criteria (on inflation, the budget deficit, interest rates and exchange

rates) were the outcome of a difficult political bargain, at the end of the Thirty Years' War and, more recently, after the First World War. The Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, and the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, both left a large power vacuum along the borders of the strongest states. France with Louis XIV, and Germany with Adolf Hitler used these occasions to expand their influence towards the east. These historical experiences can help in understanding the problems Europe faces today.

## Bonn is concerned about drifting away from the core countries of Europe

democratic institutions, the big question for Western Europe was how to make sure that this country would not, once more, be attracted by bigger policies that would prevent it being a good citizen in Europe and might cause it to drift away again from democracy. This is no longer the concern today. The more concrete risk, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, is that Europe, right at the time when it is making the crucial steps towards its political and economic integration, will be unable to attract Germany in this project, and will condemn itself to disintegration.

Europe today - after the return to

Elbe river - reminds one of what happened three centuries ago, at the end of the Thirty Years' War and, more recently, after the First World War. The Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, and the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, both left a large power vacuum along the borders of the strongest states. France with Louis XIV, and Germany with Adolf Hitler used these occasions to expand their influence towards the east. These historical experiences can help in understanding the problems Europe faces today.

garian imports came from Germany, 28 per cent of Romanian imports, 56 per cent of Bulgarian imports and almost 30 per cent of imports of Poland. These economic links vanished after the war but are rapidly being rebuilt. Language links - many in these countries still speak German - and the urgent need for capital goods, the speciality of German industry, have helped in rebuilding these economic links surprisingly quickly.

Compared with such an aggregation of states, likely to exert an influence that would extend beyond Europe, even France would find it hard to compete - politically and economically. Countries such as Spain and Italy would find themselves isolated, excluded from all big decisions concerning the future of the Continent, confined to the role of suppliers of low-tech parts for German industry, and to that of attractive vacation sites for rich central Europeans. In Italy the prospect of German hegemony in Europe would further exacerbate the differences between the regions in the North-East - which would integrate further in a "Europe" in which they would, however, have no political representation - and those in the Mezzogiorno. The same is likely to happen in the Catalan region relative to the rest of Spain.

This explains why France so stubbornly pursues the single-currency project, whatever the price in terms of unemployment and low growth. But Germany too is concerned by the prospect of drifting away from the countries that have been the traditional core of Europe. The battle that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is staging against the Bundesbank and those

- probably a majority - among his

fellow citizens who oppose giving up the mark, is inspired by a vision of Europe in which Germany is strong, probably the strongest country, but whose power is diffused in a wider political and economic community.

In one respect the sceptics are right. EMU is not simply an economic project; it is the Trojan horse for further political integration of Europe - and one must concede that Chancellor Kohl keeps repeating that a single currency and a single central bank will not survive in the absence of stronger European political institutions. But such are the choices we confront at the end of this century. Either we accept the German offer to participate in the design, construction and administration of new political institutions for Europe - an offer that comes at some cost, especially in the short run, politically for countries such as the UK where opposition to the single currency is still very strong, and economically, for countries such as Italy that are still far from satisfying the Maastricht criteria. Otherwise we must prepare to live in a Continent that, in any case, will dance to the tune of Germany, but where other countries will

find their views much more difficult to be heard.

*Francesco Giavazzi is Professor of Economics at Bocconi University in Milan and a co-director of the International Macroeconomics Programme at the Centre for Economic Policy Research, which takes no institutional policy positions.*

• *Flexible Integration: Towards a More Effective and Democratic Europe*, published by CEPR, 25-28 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 1LB Tel 0171-878 2900

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Sterling	Dollar	D-Mark
US	14955	97.21	1000
Canada	20387	11.3	50.37
Germany	22950	93.16	149.15
France	77478	152.92	436.405
Italy	23434	75.90	221.04
Japan	15730	75.70	225.21
ECU	12216	15.11	40.25
Belgium	4270	12.9	31.82
Denmark	82488	175.13	523.46
Netherlands	25654	68.58	197.14
Norway	10841	10.8	15.18
Sweden	98574	20.64	325.00
Australia	15744	9.15	22.04
Hong Kong	15744	68.58	184.24
Malaysia	37300	0.0	0.24
New Zealand	2336	43.57	133.16
Saudi Arabia	5621	0.0	0.24
Singapore	21044	0.0	0.24

democratic institutions, the big question for Western Europe was how to make sure that this country would not, once more, be attracted by bigger policies that would prevent it being a good citizen in Europe and might cause it to drift away again from democracy. This is no longer the concern today. The more concrete risk, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, is that Europe, right at the time when it is making the crucial steps towards its political and economic integration, will be unable to attract Germany in this project, and will condemn itself to disintegration.

Europe today - after the return to

democracy of the countries east of the Elbe river - reminds one of what happened three centuries ago, at the end of the Thirty Years' War and, more recently, after the First World War. The Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, and the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, both left a large power vacuum along the borders of the strongest states. France with Louis XIV, and Germany with Adolf Hitler used these occasions to expand their influence towards the east. These historical experiences can help in understanding the problems Europe faces today.

garian imports came from Germany, 28 per cent of Romanian imports, 56 per cent of Bulgarian imports and almost 30 per cent of imports of Poland. These economic links vanished after the war but are rapidly being rebuilt. Language links - many in these countries still speak German - and the urgent need for capital goods, the speciality of German industry, have helped in rebuilding these economic links surprisingly quickly.

Compared with such an aggregation of states, likely to exert an influence that would extend beyond Europe, even France would find it hard to compete - politically and economically. Countries such as Spain and Italy would find themselves isolated, excluded from all big decisions concerning the future of the Continent, confined to the role of suppliers of low-tech parts for German industry, and to that of attractive vacation sites for rich central Europeans. In Italy the prospect of German hegemony in Europe would further exacerbate the differences between the regions in the North-East - which would integrate further in a "Europe" in which they would, however, have no political representation - and those in the Mezzogiorno. The same is likely to happen in the Catalan region relative to the rest of Spain.

This explains why France so stubbornly pursues the single-currency project, whatever the price in terms of unemployment and low growth. But Germany too is concerned by the prospect of drifting away from the countries that have been the traditional core of Europe. The battle that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is staging against the Bundesbank and those

- probably a majority - among his

fellow citizens who oppose giving up the mark, is inspired by a vision of Europe in which Germany is strong, probably the strongest country, but whose power is diffused in a wider political and economic community.

In one respect the sceptics are right. EMU is not simply an economic project; it is the Trojan horse for further political integration of Europe - and one must concede that Chancellor Kohl keeps repeating that a single currency and a single central bank will not survive in the absence of stronger European political institutions. But such are the choices we confront at the end of this century. Either we accept the German offer to participate in the design, construction and administration of new political institutions for Europe - an offer that comes at some cost, especially in the short run, politically for countries such as the UK where opposition to the single currency is still very strong, and economically, for countries such as Italy that are still far from satisfying the Maastricht criteria. Otherwise we must prepare to live in a Continent that, in any case, will dance to the tune of Germany, but where other countries will

find their views much more difficult to be heard.

*Francesco Giavazzi is Professor of Economics at Bocconi University in Milan and a co-director of the International Macroeconomics Programme at the Centre for Economic Policy Research, which takes no institutional policy positions.*

• *Flexible Integration: Towards a More Effective and Democratic Europe*, published by CEPR, 25-28 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 1LB Tel 0171-878 2900

democratic institutions, the big question for Western Europe was how to make sure that this country would not, once more, be attracted by bigger policies that would prevent it being a good citizen in Europe and might cause it to drift away again from democracy. This is no longer the concern today. The more concrete risk, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, is that Europe, right at the time when it is making the crucial steps towards its political and economic integration, will be unable to attract Germany in this project, and will condemn itself to disintegration.

Europe today - after the return to

democracy of the countries east of the Elbe river - reminds one of what happened three centuries ago, at the end of the Thirty Years' War and, more recently, after the First World War. The Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, and the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, both left a large power vacuum along the borders of the strongest states. France with Louis XIV, and Germany with Adolf Hitler used these occasions to expand their influence towards the east. These historical experiences can help in understanding the problems Europe faces today.

garian imports came from Germany, 28 per cent of Romanian imports, 56 per cent of Bulgarian imports and almost 30 per cent of imports of Poland. These economic links vanished after the war but are rapidly being rebuilt. Language links - many in these countries still speak German - and the urgent need for capital goods, the speciality of German industry, have helped in rebuilding these economic links surprisingly quickly.

Compared with such an aggregation of states, likely to exert an influence that would extend beyond Europe, even France would find it hard to compete - politically and economically. Countries such as Spain and Italy would find themselves isolated, excluded from all big decisions concerning the future of the Continent, confined to the role of suppliers of low-tech parts for German industry, and to that of attractive vacation sites for rich central Europeans. In Italy the prospect of German hegemony in Europe would further exacerbate the differences between the regions in the North-East - which would integrate further in a "Europe" in which they would, however, have no political representation - and those in the Mezzogiorno. The same is likely to happen in the Catalan region relative to the rest of Spain.

This explains why France so stubbornly pursues the single-currency project, whatever the price in terms of unemployment and low growth. But Germany too is concerned by the prospect of drifting away from the countries that have been the traditional core of Europe. The battle that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is staging against the Bundesbank and those

- probably a majority - among his

fellow citizens who oppose giving up the mark, is inspired by a vision of Europe in which Germany is strong, probably the strongest country, but whose power is diffused in a wider political and economic community.

In one respect the sceptics are right. EMU is not simply an economic project; it is the Trojan horse for further political integration of Europe - and one must concede that Chancellor Kohl keeps repeating that a single currency and a single central bank will not survive in the absence of stronger European political institutions. But such are the choices we confront at the end of this century. Either we accept the German offer to participate in the design, construction and administration of new political institutions for Europe - an offer that comes at some cost, especially in the short run, politically for countries such as the UK where opposition to the single currency is still very strong, and economically, for countries such as Italy that are still far from satisfying the Maastricht criteria. Otherwise we must prepare to live in a Continent that, in any case, will dance to the tune of Germany, but where other countries will

find their views much more difficult to be heard.

*Francesco Giavazzi is Professor of Economics at Bocconi University in Milan and a co-director of the International Macroeconomics Programme at the Centre for Economic Policy Research, which takes no institutional policy positions.*

• *Flexible Integration: Towards a More Effective and Democratic Europe*, published by CEPR, 25-28 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 1LB Tel 0171-878 2900

democratic institutions, the big question for Western Europe was how to make sure that this country would not, once more, be attracted by bigger policies that would prevent it being a good citizen in Europe and might cause it to drift away again from democracy. This is no longer the concern today. The more concrete risk, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, is that Europe, right at the time when it is making the crucial steps towards its political and economic integration, will be unable to attract Germany in this project, and will condemn itself to disintegration.

Europe today - after the return to

democracy of the countries east of the Elbe river - reminds one of what happened three centuries ago, at the end of the Thirty Years' War and, more recently, after the First World War. The Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, and the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, both left a large power vacuum along the borders of the strongest states. France with Louis XIV, and Germany with Adolf Hitler used these occasions to expand their influence towards the east. These historical experiences can help in understanding the problems Europe faces today.

garian imports came from Germany, 28 per cent of Romanian imports, 56 per cent of Bulgarian imports and almost 30 per cent of imports of Poland. These economic links vanished after the war but are rapidly being rebuilt. Language links - many in these countries still speak German - and the urgent need for capital goods, the speciality of German industry, have helped in rebuilding these economic links surprisingly quickly.

Compared with such an aggregation of states, likely to exert an influence that would extend beyond Europe, even France would find it hard to compete - politically and economically. Countries such as Spain and Italy would find themselves isolated, excluded from all big decisions concerning the future of the Continent, confined to the role of suppliers of low-tech parts for German industry, and to that of attractive vacation sites for rich central Europeans. In Italy the prospect of German hegemony in Europe would further exacerbate the differences between the regions in the North-East - which would integrate further in a "Europe" in which they would, however, have no political representation - and those in the Mezzogiorno. The same is likely to happen in the Catalan region relative to the rest of Spain.

This explains why France so stubbornly pursues the single-currency project, whatever the price in terms of unemployment and low growth. But Germany too is concerned by the prospect of drifting away from the countries that have been the traditional core of Europe. The battle that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is staging against the Bundesbank and those

- probably a majority - among his

fellow citizens who oppose giving up the mark, is inspired by a vision of Europe in which Germany is strong, probably the strongest country, but whose power is diffused in a wider political and economic community.

In one respect the sceptics are right. EMU is not simply an economic project; it is the Trojan horse for further political integration of Europe - and one must concede that Chancellor Kohl keeps repeating that a single currency and a single central bank will not survive in the absence of stronger European political institutions. But such are the choices we confront at the end of this century. Either we accept the German offer to participate in the design, construction and administration of new political institutions for Europe - an offer that comes at some cost, especially in the short run, politically for countries such as the UK where opposition to the single currency is still very strong, and economically, for countries such as Italy that are still far from satisfying the Maastricht criteria. Otherwise we must prepare to live in a Continent that, in any case, will dance to the tune of Germany, but where other countries will

find their views much more difficult to be heard.

*Francesco Giavazzi is Professor of Economics at Bocconi University in Milan and a co-director of the International Macroeconomics Programme at the Centre for Economic Policy Research, which takes no institutional policy positions.*

• *Flexible Integration: Towards a More Effective and Democratic Europe*, published by CEPR, 25-28 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 1LB Tel 0171-878 2900

democratic institutions, the big question for Western Europe was how to make sure that this country would not, once more, be attracted by bigger policies that would prevent it being a good citizen in Europe and might cause it to drift away again from democracy. This is no longer the concern today. The more concrete risk, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, is that Europe, right at the time when it is making the crucial steps towards its political and economic integration, will be unable to attract Germany in this project, and will condemn itself to disintegration.

Europe today - after the return to

democracy of the countries east of the Elbe river - reminds one of what happened three centuries ago, at the end of the Thirty Years' War and, more recently, after the First World War. The Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, and the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, both left a large power vacuum along the borders of the strongest states. France with Louis XIV, and Germany with Adolf Hitler used these occasions to expand their influence towards the east. These historical experiences can help in understanding the problems Europe faces today.

garian imports came from Germany, 28 per cent of Romanian imports, 56 per cent of Bulgarian imports and almost 30 per cent of imports of Poland. These economic links vanished after the war but are rapidly being rebuilt. Language links - many in these countries still speak German - and the urgent need for capital goods, the speciality of German industry, have helped in rebuilding these economic links surprisingly quickly.

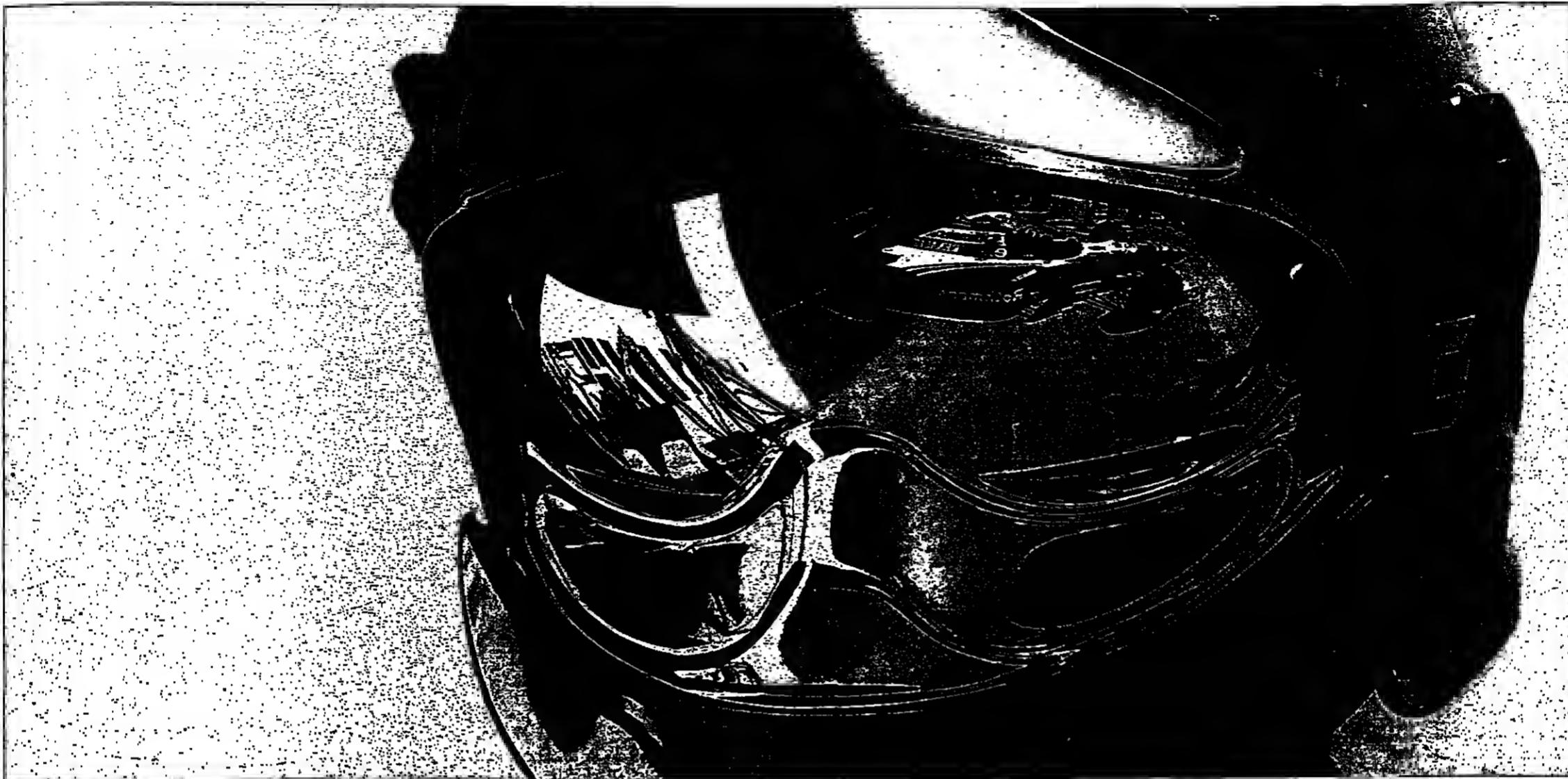
Compared with such an aggregation of states, likely to exert an influence that would extend beyond Europe, even France would find it hard to compete - politically and economically. Countries such as Spain and Italy would find themselves isolated, excluded from all big decisions concerning the future of the Continent, confined to the role of suppliers of low-tech parts for German industry, and to that of attractive vacation sites for rich central Europeans. In Italy the prospect of German hegemony in Europe would further exacerbate the differences between the regions in the North-East - which would integrate further in a "Europe" in which they would, however, have no political representation - and those in the Mezzogiorno. The same is likely to happen in the Catalan region relative to the rest of Spain.

This explains why France so stubbornly pursues the single-currency project, whatever the price in terms of unemployment and low growth. But Germany too is concerned by the prospect of drifting away



THE INDEPENDENT

# PLAY FORMULA 1 DREAM TEAM



## PASS NOTES

**Johnny Herbert**  
Fourth on his grand prix debut in Brazil in 1989, the endlessly chirpy Herbert had to wait six years before his promise was finally fulfilled with a first grand prix win amid jubilant scenes at Silverstone last year. But, despite further success at the Italian Grand Prix, Herbert was eclipsed by his team-mate

**Michael Schumacher**  
last year and lost his seat at Benetton at the end of the season. This year he lines up with another German hotshot, Heinz-Harald Frentzen, and so far his perennially rotten luck has persisted.

Herbert's self-betrayal, forged in his remarkable recovery from a terrible F3000 accident in 1988, remains as strong as ever, but this year may be his last chance to establish himself at the top.



**F**ormula 1 Dream Team is just like Fantasy Football: you pick and manage your dream grand prix team to score points over the coming season.

Even though the grand prix season has started, it is too late to join in pit your wits against other enthusiasts and you could win our overall 1996 champion's prize, a drive in a Formula One car plus additional prizes for each race.

Individual race prizes range from trips to major grands prix, including this year's British Grand Prix at Silverstone, to a day at the Nigel Mansell Racing School at Brands Hatch.

Your team must comprise three drivers, a chassis and an engine; your budget is £40 million. Make your selections from the grand prix shopping list printed below; the only restriction is that your third driver must come from the £1 million category.

Details of how to enter are given on this page. You can enter a team at any point during the grand prix season but the earlier you enter, the greater your chances of being our overall champion. Remember, there are prizes for the winning Dream Team in each individual grand prix so you can enter a different team for each race.

### HOW YOU SCORE

Points are awarded per race to the top six finishers, based on the Formula One World Championship points scoring system (10, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1)

but with an extra 10 points awarded to each of the top six finishers. All drivers are eligible to score for a top six finish but can also notch up extra points as follows:

- The fastest driver in race-day warm-up will collect six points, with five for the second and so on down to one point for the sixth quickest.
- Drivers score one point for each place they make up over their grid position. Points are not deducted by losing places.
- Five points are lost if your driver posts first retirement, four for second down to one point lost for the fifth retirement.
- If your driver makes the quickest pit-stop (from the entry of the pitlane to the exit) you gain five points.
- If your driver sets the fastest lap time in the race, you gain five points.
- If your driver receives a stop/go penalty, you lose five points.
- If your driver starts on pole position, you gain five points.

• The 10th fastest will name a Driver of the Day after each race for a particularly impressive performance, worth five points.

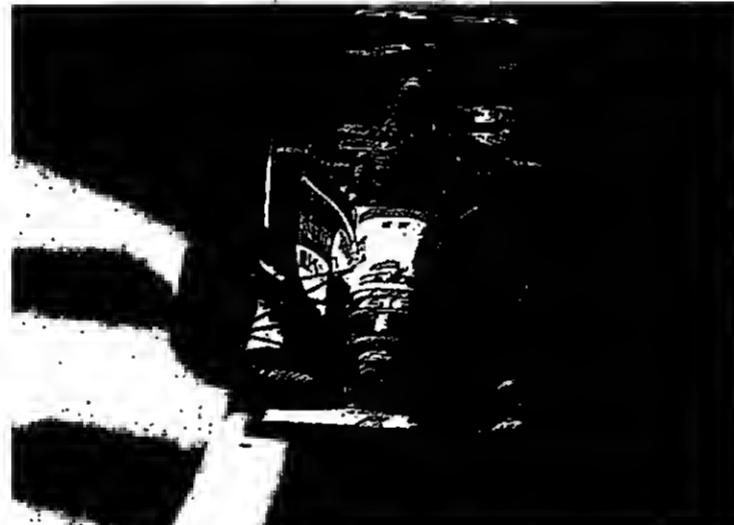
• Non-qualification for a grand prix loses you two points. If a driver is on the FIA's published starting grid but fails to take the start, no points are lost.

• Drivers removed from the results for any reason lose all points gained that weekend. Any driver not competing in a grand prix weekend scores no points.

• Chassis score and lose points in the same way as drivers for a top six finish or any early retirement.

The score is based on the first chassis home of that particular manufacturer. Likewise, only the first chassis retirement will count if they are both among the first five to retire.

• Engine rules are the same as the



### DREAM TEAM TOP PRIZE

The Dream Team manager with the highest number of points at the end of the Grand Prix Championship season will win the top prize - a drive in a £500k F1 car. You will be flown to the AGS team's training school in the south of France for a once-in-a-lifetime experience of your life. The school specialises in F1 courses and provides all the resources and encouragement you will need for the day.

### SAN MARINO GRAND PRIX PRIZE

The Dream Team manager with the highest number of points at the end of the San Marino Grand Prix will win a £10k trip for two to the French Grand Prix on 30 June.

### European Grand Prix Prize Winner

Congratulations to Andrew Price from London, who is the AWP Grand Prix Racing. He has won one of the top prizes in the Spanish Grand Prix on June 2.

chassis rules, without the retirement penalties.

### HOW TO ENTER

Choose your Dream Team from the shopping list on this page. Remember, you must choose three drivers (the third from the £1 million section), one chassis and one engine. You must not exceed your budget of £40 million.

Give your team a name and register it by ringing 0891 891 805.

You will immediately be asked the entry question: How many races are there in this year's Formula One World Championship?

To enter your Dream Team details you can use one of two methods.

Method 1 uses a tone phone that lets you key in the code numbers of your driver, chassis and engine choices. The computer will check that your team falls within budget and is eligible.

Method 2 uses a non-tone phone and give you details verbally. A budget check is not possible using this method.

When you have registered your Dream Team, you will be asked to predict the number of points this year's champion will notch up over the year. In case of a tie at the end of the season, the earliest figure to the champion's points will win the top prize. In the event of a further tie, the team that registered first will win.

Once you have registered your team you will be asked for your name, address and telephone number. Your team selection plus your personal details will be played back to you and, when you confirm that they are correct, you will be given a PIN number.

This is confirmation of your entry and will enable you to access the score checking line.

There is no limit on the number of teams an individual can enter, but only one team can be registered per call.

### CHECKING YOUR SCORE

You can check your team's position at any time by calling 0891 891 806 and quoting your PIN number. If you want to know the individual driver, chassis and engine scores from the most recent race, call 0891 891 807. This line will also list the Top 50 Formula One Dream Teams.

### Rules

1. All telephone calls are charged at 39p per minute cheap rate, 49p per minute at other times, with a typical call to secure your entry lasting between five and seven minutes.

2. The deadline to be included in a particular race is midday the Friday prior to that race.

3. The judge's decision is final, no correspondence will be entered into and there is no cash alternative for prizes.

4. Employees of Newspaper Publishing Plc, Haymarket Publishing Ltd and all associated companies and their families are ineligible.

5. Entrants must be 18 or over and residents of the UK or the Irish Republic.

6. To be eligible for the main prize, you must hold a current driving licence, be no more than 1.95m tall and weigh no more than 220lbs.

7. All scores will be worked out according to the official FIA time sheets produced at the meeting. The values stated for drivers, engines and chassis bear no relation to real life.

8. In the event of a tie for the Dream Team Top Prize or for any of the individual race prizes, the team that registered first will win.

9. For lost PIN numbers, call 0891 891 808. Helpline: 01275 344183.

10. The Top 50 Teams Line, lists the top 50 teams from the last race. Both the Team Position Check Line and the Results & Top 50 Teams Line will be updated at 2 pm on the Monday following a race.

## WIN a drive in a Grand Prix car

### Make your selection from the Grand Prix Shopping List

DRIVERS	CHASSIS	ENGINES
1. M Schumacher	13 M Saab	28 M Brundle
2. Alesi	14 P Lamby	29 J-C Boullion
3. D Hill	24 M	30 H Brack
4. Berger	15 P Dinz	31 K Brundle
5. Coulthard	16 U Katayama	32 E Collard
6. Irvine	17 J Verstappen	33 N Fontaine
7. Villeneuve	18 O Panis	34 D Franchitti
8. Häkkinen	22 G Fisichella	35 N Larini
9. Frentzen	23 V Sospa	36 J Magnussen
10. Brundle	24 T Marques	37 A Prost
11. Beretta	25 F Lagorce	38 G Tarquini
12. Herbert	26 H Noda	39 K Wendlinger
	27 J Inoue	
Not competing in the San Marino GP but may compete later.		

DRIVERS	CHASSIS	ENGINES
13 M Saab	28 M Brundle	50 Ford ED V8
14 P Lamby	29 J-C Boullion	51 Yamaha
24 M	30 H Brack	52 Hart
15 P Dinz	31 K Brundle	53 Mercedes
16 U Katayama	32 E Collard	54 Ford V10
17 J Verstappen	33 N Fontaine	
22 G Fisichella	34 D Franchitti	
23 V Sospa	35 N Larini	
24 T Marques	36 J Magnussen	
25 F Lagorce	37 A Prost	
26 H Noda	38 G Tarquini	
27 J Inoue	39 K Wendlinger	

### GRAND PRIX '96 RACE SCHEDULE

San Marino GP	French GP
May 5	June 30
Monaco GP	British GP
May 19	July 14
Spanish GP	July 20
June 2	July 26
Catalunya GP	Hungarian GP
June 16	August 11

TEAM POSITION CHECK LINE: 0891 891 806  
RESULTS & TOP 50 TEAMS LINE: 0891 891 807

DREAM TEAM registration: 0891 891 805 ENTER TODAY

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
POST CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
\*plus a once only enrolment fee of £0.50 unless you join by Direct Debit. Cars registered before 31/12/95 are subject to an additional fee of £12.50. Prices valid until 6/7/96.

and reassess the possibility of acceptance and surgery.

"It was like coming home,"

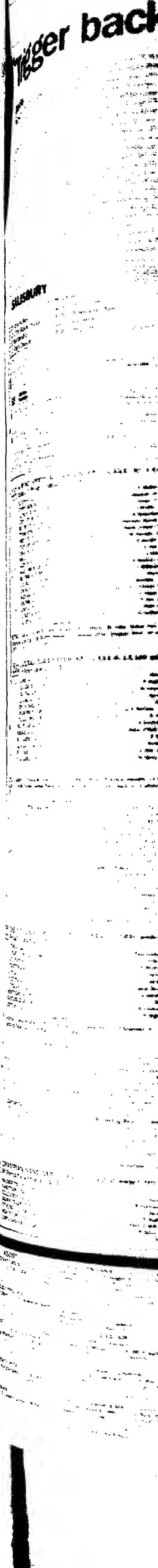
said she. "When I realised that

Court of Justice found that the behaviour of the school directors breached the 1976 Euro-

pean Convention on Human Rights, that the Government would have to amend legislation.

such as birth certificates and passports." Missing

John Vassilios



# Trigger back on winning trail after walkabout

## Racing

RICHARD EDMONDSON  
reports from Ascot

Most visitors to Australia return with memories of koala bears hugging eucalyptus trees or performers hugging each other at the Opera House. The images are not so gentle for Mark Johnston. The Middleham trainer has travelled to Victoria twice and on both occasions he has needed a telescope to locate his runner in the Melbourne Cup. Quick Ransom was 23rd in 1994 and Double Trigger 17th when favourite last year; results which Johnston is finding hard to distance from his mind.

Yesterday, Double Trigger won on his first outing since the

Melbourne Cup, and in the aftermath it became clear that his trainer's thoughts had already wandered some months forward. "The only way I'll win a Melbourne Cup is to keep trying and learning about the race," he said. "One or two efforts don't tell you very much."

"There are so many factors there, the travelling, the training, the quarantine and the way the race is run, but it's not an impossibility. It costs 250,000 to get to Melbourne and it's difficult to persuade an owner to go back. All I want to do is keep going and keep trying and I'm sure we'll win it in the end."

Experience has taught Johnston that once in place, a Melbourne Cup horse should not be

overworked. "We've learned that they've got to be very fit before they go and you can't do too much once you get there," he said. "We did very little with Trigger compared to what we

**RICHARD EDMONDSON**  
NAP: Domicsky  
(Hamilton 3.10)  
NB: Carol Again  
(Wolverhampton 3.50)

normally do but the Australians were dumbfounded about the amount of work we did."

There was no relaxation either for the chestnut yesterday, when Jason Weaver had to push his mount's ears off for virtually the whole two-mile journey.

Hagger also supervises the career of the useful Moto colt Shaamit, who was sold to

collaring Grey Shot close home. Johnston was not entirely enamoured by this ride as he believes Double Trigger should be left to find his own pace.

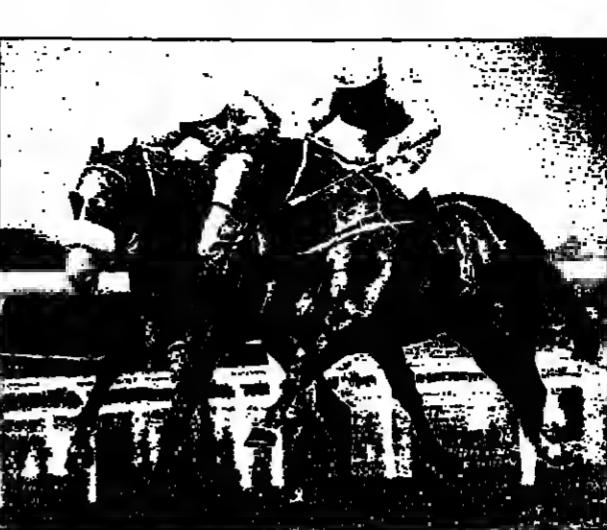
The five-year-old will find his way back here next month for the Gold Cup, in which he is likely to meet his brother, Double Eclipse. The latter, it appears, has already emerged as Kingsley House's No 1 selection for Melbourne this autumn.

Willie Hagger has attempted no such travelling feat, but he achieved a geographical milestone yesterday when Yeast's victory in the Victoria Cup meant he had sent out a winner on every flat course in Britain.

Hagger also supervises the career of the useful Moto colt Shaamit, who was sold to

working nicely with the well-regarded Clever Cliche from the Henry Cecil stable on Saturday. Shaamit is 33-1 for the Derby, which may look rather corpulent after his Classic trial.

Cecil was in the winners' enclosure when his debutante Distant Oasis gave her rivals 10 lengths start before sauntering home in the opener. Pat Eddery missed the ride because of flu, but expects to be back for his Guineas mounts, Storm Trooper and Boosha Sham: Michael Kinane is standing by to ride the latter. "We put Distant Oasis in the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot the other day so we must have thought she was all right," Cecil said. "We definitely thought she was better than a claimer." Quite right, Henry.



Double Trigger (right) just outguts Grey Shot in Ascot's Sagaro Stakes yesterday

Photograph: Robert Hallam

## SALISBURY

**HYPERON**  
4.00 Story Line  
4.30 Dramatic Act  
5.00 Meranti  
5.30 Degree

GOING: Good to Firm in places.

STALLS: 1m-2 (inside); 1m-3 (outside); 1m-4 (side); 1m-5 (side); 1m-6 (side); 1m-7 (side); 1m-8 (side); 1m-9 (side); 1m-10 (side); 1m-11 (side); 1m-12 (side); 1m-13 (side); 1m-14 (side); 1m-15 (side); 1m-16 (side); 1m-17 (side); 1m-18 (side); 1m-19 (side); 1m-20 (side); 1m-21 (side); 1m-22 (side); 1m-23 (side); 1m-24 (side); 1m-25 (side); 1m-26 (side); 1m-27 (side); 1m-28 (side); 1m-29 (side); 1m-30 (side); 1m-31 (side); 1m-32 (side); 1m-33 (side); 1m-34 (side); 1m-35 (side); 1m-36 (side); 1m-37 (side); 1m-38 (side); 1m-39 (side); 1m-40 (side); 1m-41 (side); 1m-42 (side); 1m-43 (side); 1m-44 (side); 1m-45 (side); 1m-46 (side); 1m-47 (side); 1m-48 (side); 1m-49 (side); 1m-50 (side); 1m-51 (side); 1m-52 (side); 1m-53 (side); 1m-54 (side); 1m-55 (side); 1m-56 (side); 1m-57 (side); 1m-58 (side); 1m-59 (side); 1m-60 (side); 1m-61 (side); 1m-62 (side); 1m-63 (side); 1m-64 (side); 1m-65 (side); 1m-66 (side); 1m-67 (side); 1m-68 (side); 1m-69 (side); 1m-70 (side); 1m-71 (side); 1m-72 (side); 1m-73 (side); 1m-74 (side); 1m-75 (side); 1m-76 (side); 1m-77 (side); 1m-78 (side); 1m-79 (side); 1m-80 (side); 1m-81 (side); 1m-82 (side); 1m-83 (side); 1m-84 (side); 1m-85 (side); 1m-86 (side); 1m-87 (side); 1m-88 (side); 1m-89 (side); 1m-90 (side); 1m-91 (side); 1m-92 (side); 1m-93 (side); 1m-94 (side); 1m-95 (side); 1m-96 (side); 1m-97 (side); 1m-98 (side); 1m-99 (side); 1m-100 (side); 1m-101 (side); 1m-102 (side); 1m-103 (side); 1m-104 (side); 1m-105 (side); 1m-106 (side); 1m-107 (side); 1m-108 (side); 1m-109 (side); 1m-110 (side); 1m-111 (side); 1m-112 (side); 1m-113 (side); 1m-114 (side); 1m-115 (side); 1m-116 (side); 1m-117 (side); 1m-118 (side); 1m-119 (side); 1m-120 (side); 1m-121 (side); 1m-122 (side); 1m-123 (side); 1m-124 (side); 1m-125 (side); 1m-126 (side); 1m-127 (side); 1m-128 (side); 1m-129 (side); 1m-130 (side); 1m-131 (side); 1m-132 (side); 1m-133 (side); 1m-134 (side); 1m-135 (side); 1m-136 (side); 1m-137 (side); 1m-138 (side); 1m-139 (side); 1m-140 (side); 1m-141 (side); 1m-142 (side); 1m-143 (side); 1m-144 (side); 1m-145 (side); 1m-146 (side); 1m-147 (side); 1m-148 (side); 1m-149 (side); 1m-150 (side); 1m-151 (side); 1m-152 (side); 1m-153 (side); 1m-154 (side); 1m-155 (side); 1m-156 (side); 1m-157 (side); 1m-158 (side); 1m-159 (side); 1m-160 (side); 1m-161 (side); 1m-162 (side); 1m-163 (side); 1m-164 (side); 1m-165 (side); 1m-166 (side); 1m-167 (side); 1m-168 (side); 1m-169 (side); 1m-170 (side); 1m-171 (side); 1m-172 (side); 1m-173 (side); 1m-174 (side); 1m-175 (side); 1m-176 (side); 1m-177 (side); 1m-178 (side); 1m-179 (side); 1m-180 (side); 1m-181 (side); 1m-182 (side); 1m-183 (side); 1m-184 (side); 1m-185 (side); 1m-186 (side); 1m-187 (side); 1m-188 (side); 1m-189 (side); 1m-190 (side); 1m-191 (side); 1m-192 (side); 1m-193 (side); 1m-194 (side); 1m-195 (side); 1m-196 (side); 1m-197 (side); 1m-198 (side); 1m-199 (side); 1m-200 (side); 1m-201 (side); 1m-202 (side); 1m-203 (side); 1m-204 (side); 1m-205 (side); 1m-206 (side); 1m-207 (side); 1m-208 (side); 1m-209 (side); 1m-210 (side); 1m-211 (side); 1m-212 (side); 1m-213 (side); 1m-214 (side); 1m-215 (side); 1m-216 (side); 1m-217 (side); 1m-218 (side); 1m-219 (side); 1m-220 (side); 1m-221 (side); 1m-222 (side); 1m-223 (side); 1m-224 (side); 1m-225 (side); 1m-226 (side); 1m-227 (side); 1m-228 (side); 1m-229 (side); 1m-230 (side); 1m-231 (side); 1m-232 (side); 1m-233 (side); 1m-234 (side); 1m-235 (side); 1m-236 (side); 1m-237 (side); 1m-238 (side); 1m-239 (side); 1m-240 (side); 1m-241 (side); 1m-242 (side); 1m-243 (side); 1m-244 (side); 1m-245 (side); 1m-246 (side); 1m-247 (side); 1m-248 (side); 1m-249 (side); 1m-250 (side); 1m-251 (side); 1m-252 (side); 1m-253 (side); 1m-254 (side); 1m-255 (side); 1m-256 (side); 1m-257 (side); 1m-258 (side); 1m-259 (side); 1m-260 (side); 1m-261 (side); 1m-262 (side); 1m-263 (side); 1m-264 (side); 1m-265 (side); 1m-266 (side); 1m-267 (side); 1m-268 (side); 1m-269 (side); 1m-270 (side); 1m-271 (side); 1m-272 (side); 1m-273 (side); 1m-274 (side); 1m-275 (side); 1m-276 (side); 1m-277 (side); 1m-278 (side); 1m-279 (side); 1m-280 (side); 1m-281 (side); 1m-282 (side); 1m-283 (side); 1m-284 (side); 1m-285 (side); 1m-286 (side); 1m-287 (side); 1m-288 (side); 1m-289 (side); 1m-290 (side); 1m-291 (side); 1m-292 (side); 1m-293 (side); 1m-294 (side); 1m-295 (side); 1m-296 (side); 1m-297 (side); 1m-298 (side); 1m-299 (side); 1m-300 (side); 1m-301 (side); 1m-302 (side); 1m-303 (side); 1m-304 (side); 1m-305 (side); 1m-306 (side); 1m-307 (side); 1m-308 (side); 1m-309 (side); 1m-310 (side); 1m-311 (side); 1m-312 (side); 1m-313 (side); 1m-314 (side); 1m-315 (side); 1m-316 (side); 1m-317 (side); 1m-318 (side); 1m-319 (side); 1m-320 (side); 1m-321 (side); 1m-322 (side); 1m-323 (side); 1m-324 (side); 1m-325 (side); 1m-326 (side); 1m-327 (side); 1m-328 (side); 1m-329 (side); 1m-330 (side); 1m-331 (side); 1m-332 (side); 1m-333 (side); 1m-334 (side); 1m-335 (side); 1m-336 (side); 1m-337 (side); 1m-338 (side); 1m-339 (side); 1m-340 (side); 1m-341 (side); 1m-342 (side); 1m-343 (side); 1m-344 (side); 1m-345 (side); 1m-346 (side); 1m-347 (side); 1m-348 (side); 1m-349 (side); 1m-350 (side); 1m-351 (side); 1m-352 (side); 1m-353 (side); 1m-354 (side); 1m-355 (side); 1m-356 (side); 1m-357 (side); 1m-358 (side); 1m-359 (side); 1m-360 (side); 1m-361 (side); 1m-362 (side); 1m-363 (side); 1m-364 (side); 1m-365 (side); 1m-366 (side); 1m-367 (side); 1m-368 (side); 1m-369 (side); 1m-370 (side); 1m-371 (side); 1m-372 (side); 1m-373 (side); 1m-374 (side); 1m-375 (side); 1m-376 (side); 1m-377 (side); 1m-378 (side); 1m-379 (side); 1m-380 (side); 1m-381 (side); 1m-382 (side); 1m-383 (side); 1m-384 (side); 1m-385 (side); 1m-386 (side); 1m-387 (side); 1m-388 (side); 1m-389 (side); 1m-390 (side); 1m-391 (side); 1m-392 (side); 1m-393 (side); 1m-394 (side); 1m-395 (side); 1m-396 (side); 1m-397 (side); 1m-398 (side); 1m-399 (side); 1m-400 (side); 1m-401 (side); 1m-402 (side); 1m-403 (side); 1m-404 (side); 1m-405 (side); 1m-406 (side); 1m-407 (side); 1m-408 (side); 1m-409 (side); 1m-410 (side); 1m-411 (side); 1m-412 (side); 1m-413 (side); 1m-414 (side); 1m-415 (side); 1m-416 (side); 1m-417 (side); 1m-418 (side); 1m-419 (side); 1m-420 (side); 1m-421 (side); 1m-422 (side); 1m-423 (side); 1m-424 (side); 1m-425 (side); 1m-426 (side); 1m-427 (side); 1m-428 (side); 1m-429 (side); 1m-430 (side); 1m-431 (side); 1m-432 (side); 1m-433 (side); 1m-434 (side); 1m-435 (side); 1m-436 (side); 1m-437 (side); 1m-438 (side); 1m-439 (side); 1m-440 (side); 1m-441 (side); 1m-442 (side); 1m-443 (side); 1m-444 (side); 1m-445 (side); 1m-446 (side); 1m-447 (side); 1m-448 (side); 1m-449 (side); 1m-450 (side); 1m-451 (side); 1m-452 (side); 1m-453 (side); 1m-454 (side); 1m-455 (side); 1m-456 (side); 1m-457 (side); 1m-458 (side); 1m-459 (side); 1m-460 (side); 1m-461 (side); 1m-462 (side); 1m-463 (side); 1m-464 (side); 1m-465 (side); 1m-466 (side); 1m-467 (side); 1m-468 (side); 1m-469 (side); 1m-470 (side); 1m-471 (side); 1m-472 (side); 1m-473 (side); 1m-474 (side); 1m-475 (side); 1m-476 (side); 1m-477 (side); 1m-478 (side); 1m-479 (side); 1m-480 (side); 1m-481 (side); 1m-482 (side); 1m-483 (side); 1m-484 (side); 1m-485 (side); 1m-486 (side); 1m-487 (side); 1m-488 (side); 1m-489 (side); 1m-490 (side); 1m-491 (side); 1m-492 (side); 1m-493 (side); 1m-494 (side); 1m-495 (side); 1m-496 (side); 1m-497 (side); 1m-498 (side); 1m-499 (side); 1m-500 (side); 1m-501 (side); 1m-502 (side); 1m-503 (side); 1m-504 (side); 1m-505 (side); 1m-506 (side); 1m-507 (side); 1m-508 (side); 1m-509 (side); 1m-510 (side); 1m-511 (side); 1m-512 (side); 1m-513 (side); 1m-514 (side); 1m-515 (side); 1m-516 (side); 1m-517 (side); 1m-518 (side); 1m-519 (side); 1m-520 (side); 1m-521 (side); 1m-522 (side); 1m-523 (side); 1m-524 (side); 1m-525 (side); 1m-526 (side); 1m-527 (side); 1m-528 (side); 1m-529 (side); 1m-530 (side); 1m-531 (side); 1m-532 (side); 1m-533 (side); 1m-534 (side); 1m-535 (side); 1m-536 (side); 1m-537 (side); 1m-538 (side); 1m-539 (side); 1m-540 (side); 1m-541 (side); 1m-542 (side); 1m-543 (side); 1m-544 (side); 1m-545 (side); 1m-546 (side); 1m-547 (side); 1m-548 (side); 1m-549 (side); 1m-550 (side); 1m-551 (side); 1m-552 (side); 1m-553 (side); 1m-554 (side); 1m-555 (side); 1m-556 (side); 1m-557 (side); 1m-558 (side); 1m-559 (side); 1m-560 (side); 1m-561 (side); 1m-562 (side); 1m-563 (side); 1m-564 (side); 1m-565 (side); 1m-566 (side); 1m-567 (side); 1m-568 (side); 1m-569 (side); 1m-570 (side); 1m-571 (side); 1m-572 (side); 1m-573 (side); 1m-574 (side); 1m-575 (side); 1m-576 (side); 1m-577 (side); 1m-578 (side); 1m-579 (side); 1m-580 (side); 1m-581 (side); 1m-582 (side); 1m-583 (side); 1m-584 (side); 1m-585 (side); 1m-586 (side); 1m-587 (side); 1m-588 (side); 1m-589 (side); 1m-590 (side); 1m-591 (side); 1m-592 (side); 1m-593 (side); 1m-594 (side); 1m-595 (side); 1m-596 (side); 1m-597 (side); 1m-598 (side); 1m-599 (side); 1m-

# sport

THE ENGLAND SUCCESSION: The Football Association has taken a bold step in opting for an inexperienced manager

## Hoddle to rely on players' respect

Glenn Moore considers the prospect of England selecting its youngest coach

**It is a risk, but it is a justified one for the doubt is not about the man, but the timing.**

At 38, Glenn Hoddle would be the youngest manager-coach England have had. He has just five years' managerial experience and has won nothing more substantial than promotion to the Premiership. Already Don Howe, arguably the most experienced coach in the game, has wondered aloud if Hoddle will feel he is ready.

It is a valid question but, in plumping for Hoddle, the Football Association have chosen potential rather than achievement. They hope he will emulate Franz Beckenbauer, who led his country to World Cup success in his first management job. A less encouraging precedent comes from France, where Michel Platini's initially promising stewardship ended in failure at the last European Championships.

The irony is that the FA, in putting their faith in Hoddle, have made a decision their managers refused to take when he was a player. Hoddle, though the most extravagantly gifted midfielder of his generation, was never successfully harnessed to the England team. He won 53 caps but rarely played in his position of choice, roving the centre of midfield. He was thus unable to make the mark upon the international stage that he could have.

However, it did not stop him becoming one of the most admired players of his era. Read any of those instant profiles of footballers and, to the question 'favourite player as a boy' the answer will invariably be 'Glenn Hoddle'. Not just in England either, a whole generation of Dutch players grew up admiring him and many of his contemporaries, in England and Europe, accord Hoddle a rare respect.

Having such a reputation helps when trying to inspire, cajole or instruct international players, who can have big egos and wallets to match. Terry Venables has it, that is evident in the way the players listen to him, and the way they work on his ideas on the training ground. The previous incum-

bent, Graham Taylor, did not command respect so easily and seemed uncomfortable handling the most talented players, like Paul Gascoigne and Chris Waddle.

Hoddle is at ease with such players and they look up to him, even Rudi Gullit, who Hoddle not only attracted to Chelsea but also persuaded that he should not play at sweater. Instead Hoddle has played David Lee in that position, bringing the best from a player who had languished in Chelsea's reserves. He has also promoted Michael Duberry who, with the Nevilles, has emerged as the best young defender in the country.

In midfield, Dennis Wise has flourished and John Spencer has been convinced, against his initial judgement, that his best position is just behind the centre-forward, not leading the attack.

They each fit into a system which is more Continental than English. Three central defenders, wing-backs on the flanks of a flooded midfield and, usually, a lone striker. When it all clicks, as against Middlesbrough early this year, it is a treat to watch. Hoddle's commitment to the system is such that all Chelsea's teams play that way, right down to the youth sides. It means when young players like Duberry, or Jody Morris, come into the side the adjustment is that much easier.

While similar to Venables' vision it is not as advanced. The England team which played Croatia was genuinely European in approach with attacking midfielders on the flanks, not defenders, and a sweeper behind two mobile markers rather than three centre-backs.

Maybe, with the better players available to England, Hoddle would also adopt such an approach. His assessment of players has improved – early transfer mistakes like Paul Furlong and Mark Stein have been followed by the successful signing of Dan Petrescu and Terry Phelan.

There is the criticism that, as yet, he has won nothing. But the ability to win the League is not necessarily what is required for England – look at Don Re-



Glenn Hoddle has established his big match managerial ability in Chelsea's Cup runs

Photograph: Brendan Monks

vie's respective records for club and country. National management is about winning a series of one-off matches culminating, hopefully, in an intense but short tournament.

Hoddle has shown, through Chelsea's successful cup runs home and in Europe, and, earlier, through Swindon's success in the play-offs, that he has the ability to organise teams for specific tasks.

It could be good news for Matthew Le Tissier, another player inspired by Hoddle as a youngster but one of the few with similar ability. Hoddle himself was regarded as a special talent from the moment he fired past Peter Shilton from 25 yards on his Tottenham debut in 1976.

He also scored a goal in his England debut against Bulgaria three years lat-

er but was then dropped for the next matches. It was the story of his England career.

At White Hart Lane, he attained the status of a legend and an FA Cup winners' medal.

After 11 years and more than a century of goals, he moved to Monaco where he won the French championship in his second year. In 1991 he became player-manager of Swindon. After two successful seasons he moved on to Chelsea.

Despite early struggles, Hoddle refused to modify his playing style and he has been rewarded with the creation of a stylish side which has engendered real optimism at Stamford Bridge.

Should he take the national job, the self-taught he showed in that first season will be vital. Chris Waddle, his former Spurs team-mate and singing partner,

said: "He's very determined and sticks to his beliefs. He is bound to get criticised but I think he is big enough to handle it."

He will need to be because criticism, both personal and professional, goes with the job. There will be intense scrutiny of his private life – he may have become a dedicated Christian but, as David Ginola found at the weekend, there are newspapers which do not mind rating skeletons from a decade ago, even innocent ones.

There will also be criticism – often uninformed – of his team. This is the danger in the FA going for someone who, to an extent, will be learning on the job. He has the ability to become a good England manager but it may take time to be translated into results. Where England are concerned, time is not available.

### HODDLE FACT SHEET

- 1957: Born 22 Oct, 1958, in Walsall, West Midlands.
- 1974: First signed by Sparta Rotterdam.
- 1976: Scored 10 goals in 20 games against Bradford in the European Cup competition, qualifying him for the European Cup.
- 1977: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1978: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1979: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1980: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1981: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1982: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1983: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1984: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1985: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1986: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1987: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1988: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1989: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1990: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1991: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1992: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1993: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1994: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1995: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.
- 1996: Scored 10 goals in 20 games in the First Division, including 8 in the FA Cup.

## Excessive burden of expectation

Ken Jones argues that the national coach has an almost impossible job

**Doubtless Glenn Hoddle will bear in mind that managing England is not a job, it is a responsibility. It means less of a private life, ringing telephones, arrogant assumptions and coming under the pontificating of senior strategists.**

It means attempting to restore a reputation that exists only in the minds of blinkered patriots: 39 years since England won the World Cup, nothing either side of that achievement. And never mind the technical flaws, the British cultural divisions evident in great club teams, who has been held to blame? The managers.

Constrained by autocratic

life and a mounting flood of criticism, Robson had aged perceptibly by the time Argentina put England out of the 1986 finals in Mexico. He hung on, and despite tactical blunders in the early rounds, he came within a penalty shoot-out of the final in Italy four years later.

Of all the appointments in sport, few carry such an overwhelming sense of national responsibility as being manager of England and it proved too much for Robson's successor, Graham Taylor. In attempting to refine the direct method he favoured as a club manager, Taylor got lost, his teams neither one thing or another, the subsequent vilification brutal.

Particularly as he was a member of Robson's squad, Hoddle is acquainted with the weight of expectation borne by managers of the national team. To my mind

anybody who even considers the job is a suitable case for treatment

History emphasises that football clubs are notoriously fickle. There are no guarantees. A hero one season, a victim the next. Plenty of praise has come Hoddle's way for the Rund Gullit-inspired football Chelsea have played this season but it only got them as far as the FA Cup semi-finals and a mid-table place in the Premiership. There is the matter of dissent in the boardroom, too. How deeply does Ken Bates resent the fact that Hoddle appeared to side with his rival, Matthew Harding?

Thinking practically, it would be unlikely to affect Hoddle's career a great deal if things did not work out for him with England, less I think than if they went wrong for him at Chelsea.

If, as seems probable, Hoddle takes over the national team, one of the things for him to guard against will be the usual glut of mindless presumptions. "I'd want England to play like Brazil," bellowed one of our popular prints when Venables, who remains unquestionably the best man for the job, was appointed.

Another is the suggestion that it would be an advantage to have Gullit at his side. A great player, an intelligent, a wise head, but too big a personality.

## Premiership may go to penalties

NICK DUXBURY

prices will range from £10 to £25, with each club receiving an allocation of 36,000.

Keegan, who on Monday was stinging in his criticism of Ferguson, yesterday kept his promise to himself as Newcastle prepared for tonight's match at Nottingham Forest where Newcastle could break an 87-year record and draw level on points with United.

They are looking to make it four clean sheets in a row – and the club have not done that since they won the championship in 1908-1909.

Keegan faces a selection problem with David Ginola ready to return after a one-match suspension. The Frenchman looks almost certain to play which leaves his manager with

a straight choice between record buy Faustino Asprilla and Keith Gillespie, who scored the winner against Leeds on Monday.

"The manager has made no promises to me," Gillespie said. "I'll just have to wait until a couple of hours before kick-off like everybody else."

The England defender Steve Hodge will miss the match because of a hamstring injury but could still be fit to face Tottenham in the season's final on Sunday.

It is a different story for Steve Bruce. The Manchester United captain and centre-back, who has not played since tearing a hamstring a fortnight ago, will play no part in the final.

It is a selection problem for Steve Bruce. The Manchester United captain and centre-back, who has not played since tearing a hamstring a fortnight ago, will play no part in the final.

He is less of a cliché than it sounds. There is not a coach in the land who does not notionally embrace "fast and open rugby", but then its implementation is another matter. The point about Jones is that he has already spent a quarter of a century successfully implementing

"Steve is out of the running for Sunday," Ferguson said. "There is no question about that. He hasn't done any running in training and he's still only just getting treatment."

Ferguson, who holds out some hope of Bruce making the Cup final against Liverpool on 11 May, had better news of Eric Cantona, the Frenchman having overcome a hip injury.

Queen's Park Rangers may have been relegated to the First Division but they showed they are still looking to the future by signing Carlisle's 19-year-old midfield player Paul Murray for an initial fee of £300,000. Murray has been loaned to the Premiership club since March. The fee could rise to £750,000 subject to appearances.

It is special to be named player of the year by the football writers, some of whom have been my biggest critics

since moving to Scotland," said Gascoigne, who will receive the award on 12 May.

"I know how prestigious the award is in England, although I never won it there. Added to winning the vote of my fellow professionals, this confirms I have proved to everyone how good a player I am. The writers see games in week in week out, so it is great to get their vote."

Gascoigne edged the SWFA

award just ahead of Peter Van Hooijdonk, who has scored 32 goals for Celtic this season.

The Rangers mid-fielder succeeds team-mate Brian Laudrup by scooping both awards in Scotland – both from Old Firm confrontations – and promised to be better prepared for Rangers' next campaign.

The high points were beat-

ember when I scored in our 2-0 win, and beating Celtic again in the cup semi-final last month," the former Tottenham and Newcastle midfielder said.

"But the absolute summit for me was last Sunday. To score a hat-trick in the game that wins you the league could only be topped if England won Euro 96 or the World Cup."

"I'm sure I can be even better next season as I will know what to expect every time I go out in terms of the size of grounds, the state of surfaces and crowd banter."

His week's winnings also include the goal of the season for his effort against Hibernian on 30 December and the Bell's player of the month award for April.

## Neath recover their prestige with breathtaking new style



The statistics of Neath's return to eminence in Welsh rugby are not quite as breathtaking as the rugby that has caused them. But even so, they tell an astonishing story of how the youngest team representing Wales' oldest club stormed towards Saturday's Swalec Cup final against Pontypridd. The team lead the Welsh League.

In fact, Cardiff are well-placed to remove Neath from the top by the time an attenuated season ends on 14 May, but the transformation from try-sy anti-heroes – remember the Springboks' visit – to a try-scoring phenomenon in one season has

been a rapturous affirmation of rugby in all its glory. Who would have believed that the team everyone beyond The Gnoll loved to hate is now so widely admired? Last season Neath amassed all of 33 tries in their 22 First Division fixtures.

This season the aggregate is already 104, still with two games to go. For an uncertain beginning when a callow bunch of youngsters were familiarising themselves with each other and their new-wave rugby, the title will be now theirs.

Still, the cup will be more than mere consolation if Cardiff do the expected. This is already a successful season, and we haven't won anything yet," Neath's coach, Darryl Jones, is re-

said yesterday. "We have developed a pattern of rugby with young people who are ready to take us forward playing this way for the next five years."

"My policy has never been anything but to play fast and open rugby and I'm happy to say this is the type of rugby that suits the players we have. After all, you can only play the game if you have the players able and willing to do it."

This is less of a cliché than it sounds. There is not a coach in the land who does not notionally embrace "fast and open rugby", but then its implementation is another matter. The point about Jones is that he has already spent a quarter of a century successfully implementing

his ambition as a schoolmaster; his triumph is in translating the general principle into the specifically less accommodating world of adult rugby.

Last season he dipped his toe in the water by coaching Aberavon to the Second Division championship. This season he came home, thereby fulfilling a lifetime aspiration and bringing a bevy of his school old boys from Aberavon to Neath to join others already there. The majority of the Neath back division, including the Wales centre Leigh Davies – are aged just 20 or 21. Beyond Neath, Jones is re-

"Teams try to stop us at schools' level as well but we've been playing this adventurous, explosive rugby much longer so have our methods to counteract it," he said. "We are getting there with Neath too. It's a great challenge for a coach to devise how we stop them stopping us but Neath have shown often enough that it can be done."

"We have to recognise that we won't do it all the time, the team also have to be capable of doing something different. Fortunately we have the forwards to change the game and drive us forward, but I have to say that my way of playing rugby is the only way for me and if people think they can prevent you by infringing all the time

we'll just have to do it much better."

Occasionally but decreasingly – not least in the semi-final against Newport which Neath required Patrick Horgan's last-minute penalty to win – things do not work out to Jones's plan. This would matter less if it were not for the asset-strippers for whom The Gnoll seems to represent Eldorado in rugby's new entrepreneurial age.

Darryl Jones is looking at a brilliant prospect five years hence when his talented tiroes have all matured but already the Llewellyn brothers are about to leave for London and who knows who else might soon find a fast buck more attractive than fast and open rugby?

**COUNTY** POST CODE  
\*Plus a one-off enrollment fee of £5.50 waived if you pay by Direct Debit. Cars registered before 31/7/97 are subject to an additional fee of £12.50. Prices valid until 6/5/96.

and realised the possibility of acceptance and surgery. "It was like coming home," she said. "When I realised that

Court of Justice found that the behaviour of the school directors breached the 1976 Euro-

pean Convention on Human Rights.

are case, the Government would have to amend legislation.



# SPORT

## Harding leads battle to keep Hoddle

### Football

GLENN MOORE

Chelsea were last night fighting to persuade Glenn Hoddle that a future with the Blues was brighter than one with England.

Were they to succeed the Football Association are believed already to have sounded out alternative successors to Terry Venables, the retiring England coach. They are thought to be Frank Clark and Howard Wilkinson, the managers of Nottingham Forest and Leeds United respectively.

Chelsea's effort was led by Matthew Harding, the club's vice-chairman, who spent almost four hours with Hoddle in a secret home counties location. In the meeting the millionaire outlined his dream of a partnership between Harding and Hoddle which would make Chelsea a power in the football world.

Meanwhile, Keo Bates, the club chairman, was locked in discussions with Hoddle's agent. He also weighed in with a counter-attack accusing the FA of breaking their own rules by approaching Hoddle before asking permission from himself.

The approach, the probability of which was carried in later editions of yesterday's *Independent*, was first confirmed by Harding yesterday morning. It had been made, he said, on Tuesday.

Before going into yesterday's meeting Harding said: "I've got to convince Glenn that we

can give him three to four years of more fulfilling football management than England can."

Afterwards he said: "I am doing everything I can to keep him at Chelsea. That we are still talking is a good sign. A lot of people thought it would just be 10 minutes over a cold cup of coffee and Glenn saying 'that's it, I'm off'. Say 'thank you' to everyone at Chelsea."

Hoddle himself said: "I've got a few hours, a few days, to chew it over. There are obviously other issues as well."

Hoddle would not go into those but one of them is bound to be the continuing boardroom wrangling at Chelsea between Bates and Harding. Chelsea player Terry Phelan, who Hoddle signed earlier this season, admitted: "I don't think he knows whether he's coming or going, he's tried his best."

The dispute, which at one stage was bitterly conducted through the tabloid media, has calmed down but Harding is yet to find a way to persuade Bates to relinquish control to him.

It is possible that he is using England's interest to lever either change at Chelsea, or better terms for himself. He is certainly thought to have been made an offer far in excess of the likely £250,000 a year for managing England. Then again, he may have delayed signing a new contract (his present one expires this summer) in the hope of his country calling him.

Bates was quick to dispel suggestions that Kuni Gullit might assist Hoddle in the England

job. "There is no way he is leaving. He is under exclusive contract with this club until June 1997 and under no circumstances will we release him."

Gullit himself said he was "surprised" at the speculation and added: "I am enjoying myself at the club at the moment and all I want to do is play football. We will have to wait to see what Glenn does. I am happy they have given him the opportunity. If he takes the job, it would mean things changing at Chelsea, but you cannot think only of yourself."

Gullit would be a candidate to succeed Hoddle at Chelsea, as would George Graham, a former Chelsea player. Graham Rix and Peter Shreeves, both of whom work with Hoddle at present, may be more likely to move with him than replace him.

The possible impact of Hoddle going was made clear last night when a bid for John Spencer, Chelsea's Scottish international striker, was received.

Hoddle himself was believed to have had a lengthy discussion with Jimmy Armfield, the FA's special advisor, over the England job. The full implications of the job may only have become apparent when he woke up to find reporters camping on his Ascot doorstep yesterday morning.

Hoddle was the only one of the new wave of young managers out to rule himself out when Venables announced in January that he would not be seeking a new contract after Euro '96.

While the FA may have had their hand forced by the growing prospect of Hoddle following the original favourite, Middlesbrough's Bryan Robson, and agreeing a new contract with his club they need to have the new coach installed before Euro '96. That would give him the chance to study both England and Italy - the national side's main World Cup opponents.

That campaign opens on 1 September in Moldova. It is an unromantic location to begin a new era but even purists have to start somewhere.

The England succession, Ken Jones, page 26

**Kluivert 'free to play'**

The prosecutor seeking a nine-month jail term for Patrick Kluivert has said he would settle for community service at the Ajax trial's trial for vehicular homicide.

Kluivert, 19, was accused of going twice the speed limit just before the BMW he was driving ploughed into another car, killing its driver and injuring the victim's wife. Kluivert did not enter a plea but has admitted being the driver of the car but denied driving as fast as the prosecutor claimed.

Three months of the sen-

tence sought by Anton Schotman would be suspended and Kluivert would be banned from driving for two years if found guilty. Schotman added that if Kluivert wished, he could perform 240 hours of community service instead of going to jail.

A community service order would leave Kluivert free to play in the European Cup final on 22 May for the defending champions against Juventus and for the Netherlands in Euro '96 which starts in June in England.

The three-judge panel will rule on the case on 14 May.

**DEREK PRINGLE**, the *Independent's* new cricket correspondent, looks ahead to the challenge the Indians

will face in the World Cup final on 25 May.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.

He will be writing a column on the game every week.